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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 21, 1920. Temperature 35.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 54.

January 21, 1919 Temperature 66.

\$70
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號 廿月九年 二九一十

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1920.

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Cure a Cold in the Shortest
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This excellent remedy is sent regularly
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WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL No. 636

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MORE WILLY-NICKY LETTERS.
A FINE PIECE OF IMPUDENCE.

LONDON, January 17.

Further "Willy Nicky" correspondence in the "Morning Post" shows that the Kaiser, writing on September 25 1905, says: "A continental combine, flanked by America, is the sole and only manner effectively to block the way to the whole world becoming John Bull's private property, but your Allies are so hypnotised by Cowes and Brest and the Entente Cordiale that they scarcely do anything in foreign politics without consulting London first. It would be a good thing if you would have Nelidoff advised to put a stop to this 'Angliomania' and remind the French that their future lies with you and us."

Later the Kaiser says: "The visit of the British Fleet to Swinemunde and Danzig went off without collisions. The public was civil and hospitable but without enthusiasm. I had one of my friends at Esbjerg who speaks Danish and English well. He went aboard the ships disguised as a coal merchant and frequently dined and lunched with the officers. They told him they were sent to the Baltic to show the Emperors that the British Fleet would never allow them to decide anything as they pleased. A fine piece of impudence."

The Kaiser, writing on August 25 1905, says: "I ordered my fleet to shadow the British and when they anchored, to lay themselves near the British fleet, to give them dinner and make them as drunk as possible, to find out what they are about and then sail off again. I think the astonishment will be great, as the English, as well as our people, believe that our fleet will be in the North Sea, so don't tell anybody for the secret must be well kept. "Tata!"

The "Morning Post" Stockholm correspondent says the ex-Kaiser, writing to his old friend, the Prince of Furstenberg, complains bitterly of the correspondence as a violation of justice and is preparing an open protest through his Berlin lawyer.

The Kaiser, writing on August 22 1905, says: "The rich intriguer and mischief-maker, as you rightly called King Edward, has been hard at work last month."

The Kaiser then cites the report of the "German gentleman I sent to Cowes to observe the Entente Cordiale" of his conversation with King Edward to show "how wide a net of secret information Kings Edward had cast over Europe and over you. He first let his Press launch the idea of a visit to me and when all the papers in Europe had taken it up and talked it over, he suddenly published an insulting demand, declaring that my Foreign Office had started the idea—the finest lie I ever came across. After this, he invites my son, behind my back, to visit him in England. I have, of course, stopped that business. His fleet is in the act of visiting our shores and I think this will open the eyes of many Germans who are still to loth vote money for the extension of our fleet. We shall send many down by rail and steamer to take an object lesson and they will, I hope, learn the necessity of building a strong fleet."

RUSSIAN HARDSHIPS.

BARTER AS A REMEDY.

PARIS, January 16.

The Supreme Council has decided with a view to remedying the hardships of the population of the interior of Russia, to permit the exchange of goods, on the basis of reciprocity, between the Russians and the Allies and neutrals, consequently it will give facilities to the Russian cooperative organisations, which are in direct touch with the Russian peasantry, to import clothing, medicine, agricultural machinery and other necessities, in exchange for grain, flax, etc., of which there are surpluses in Russia. These arrangements do not imply a change in the allies' policy towards the Soviet government.

EXTRADITION OF THE EX-KAISER.

FRIENDLY NOTE TO HOLLAND.

PARIS, January 16.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and Signor Nitti have agreed on the text of the note to Holland requesting in the most friendly terms the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. It will probably be transmitted on January 17.

GERMAN GENERAL LEADS RED ARMY.

LONDON, January 16.

It is stated that the "Red" Siberian Army is led by the German General Blucher, furthermore that German military officers attended the recent military conference in Moscow.

THE HUNGARIAN TREATY.

PARIS, January 16.

The Hungarian Treaty, in the main follows the lines of the Treaty of St. Germain with Austria.

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

NEW YORK, January 16.

The Senate leaders have begun conference negotiations with a view to arriving at a compromise on the question of the Peace Treaty.

THE TIGER WITHDRAWS.

LONDON, January 16.

M. Clemenceau has withdrawn his candidature for the Presidency.

HAT SNATCHING.

**REPATRIATED C. L. C. MAN
VICTIMIZED.**

The now popular occupation of snatching hats from unsuspecting citizens is no longer confined to Yanchai. Yaumati is said to be competing. A man who was alleged to be the first graduate in this latest branch of crime had the good luck to be discharged by Magistrate Wood this morning on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The victim in this case was a repatriated Chinese Labour Corps man who had seen three years' service in France. He was a Shanghai Chinese who had taken a fancy to Hongkong and had jumped ship here. Last night, feeling rather lonely, he left his cubicle in a house in Canton Road, Yaumati, and went to the Tong Shum Hong Brothel, No. 1 Temple Street, Yaumati. Whilst he was standing outside the house, four men came up to him and stood two on either side of him. One of the men standing on his right engaged him in conversation saying: "Shanghai is better than Yaumati. Why do you come here?" As the unsuspecting stranger turned to make reply, one of the men standing on his left snatched his brand new felt hat. He turned round and grabbed the man who immediately passed the hat to one of his confederates who ran away. Deciding that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush, the stranger held on to his man and called for the Police, who came and removed him to the station.

He was brought before Mr. Wood this morning and after the above story had been related, and the defendant had denied all knowledge of the theft, saying that he was standing near the complainant when the complainant missed his hat and grabbed him, his Worship decided that the hat was undoubtedly snatched by someone, but in the absence of more conclusive evidence, and as the defendant was not found, he did not think himself justified in convicting the defendant. He was accordingly discharged.

UNIVERSITY THEATRICALS.

ABOUT THE PLAYWRIGHT.

Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, Lord Dunsany, is the eighteenth member of his family to bear the title which gives him a place in the Irish peerage. He was born in 1878 and received his education at Eton and Sandhurst. In 1899 he succeeded his father to the title and the family estate in Meath, Ireland. During the South African war he served at the front with the Coldstream Guards. He is passionately fond of outdoor life and often spends the whole day in the saddle before sitting down at his desk to write late at night. Our local University students are acting two of his plays, under the direction of Mr. Sinclair.

His work proves, however, that he is as fond of spiritual as of physical exercise, and that he is an inveterate traveller in those mysterious regions of the partly known or wholly unknown where the imagination alone can guide us. It was the Bible that gave him the limpid style which makes his "most fantastic tales as real as government reports—or rather much more so." For years no style seemed to me natural but that of the Bible," he said not long ago, "and I feared that I would never become a writer when I saw that other people did not use it." For something like ten years he has been a pretty frequent and increasingly valued contributor to English and Anglo-English periodicals. He has previously published five volumes: "The Gods of Pegana," 1905; "Time and the Gods," 1906; "The Sword of Welleran," 1908; "A Dreamer's Tales," 1910; and "The Book of Wonder," 1912. All are collections of prose pieces that defy accepted classifications. They are fairy tales and short stories and essays and prose poems at the same time.

One has only to take a brief glance at those works to make the astounding discovery of being introduced to worlds of which no-one ever heard before. Even the "Arabian Nights" have a clearly definable background of popular legend and myth. Nothing of the kind is to be found in the writings of Lord Dunsany. He may be said to have created a new mythology wholly his own. He is not only the master, but the maker of the countries to which he takes us on such fascinating jaunts. His commonest name for them is the Edge of the World, but sometimes he speaks of them as the Lands of Wonder. This latter name is doubly significant, for the whole movement of which he forms such a striking manifestation has been defined as a "renaissance of wonder."

The names of places and persons appearing in the stories of Lord Dunsany are worth a study in themselves. There are hundreds of them, giving evidence of an inexhaustible imagination, and each one of them is as aptly suggestive as if generations of men had been at work shaping them. To hear of Sarathion, the city built by the Gods of Old, is to see its domes of marble rising sky-high in the sunset lighted air. To hear of Slith and Sippy and Slog, the three thieves who went to the Edge of the World in quest of the Golden box, is to feel as if one were dealing with historical characters like Aaron Burr or Chinese Gordon. And as we learn more about them, these fanciful creatures of Lord Dunsany's brain assume still more familiar characteristics, as if they had been studied in some Irish village or English street. It is this fact that reveals one of the main secrets of Lord Dunsany's appeal: that behind all his exuberant imagination lies a solid basis of observation, enabling him to endow the most impossible adventures with a homely and convincing air.

His five great plays have all been produced. "The Golden Doom" and "The Gods of the Mountain" have been staged most successfully at the Haymarket Theatre, London. "King Arimenes" and "The Glittering Gate" have been given by the Irish players. In America, the first three have been in the repertoire of Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theatre, and "The Tents of the Arabs" has been given by the Neighbourhood Players.

For the theft of two brass taps from the Naval Yard, a Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, was awarded two months' hard labour, and 4 hours' stocks.

Convicted of the theft of a block of cast-iron from the Kowloon-Canton Railway store at Yaumati, a Chinese was this morning sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to two months' hard labour and 4 hours' stocks.

BUSINESS NOTICES

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

THIS WEEK

MUFFLERS GLOVES
CARDIGANS SOCKS
WAISTCOATS
TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 603

Specialist in Men's Wear.

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

\$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

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TEL. 606.

23 Queen's Road Central.

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We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

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THE PHARMACY,

22, Queen's Road Central.
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French Firm, Established 1862.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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NEW RACE HATS.

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions.****INTIMATIONS.****BILLIARDS**

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

FINAL GAME.The FINAL in the HANDICAP
will be played.TO-DAY (Wednesday, 21st).
The players are E. D. GOLDING—
200 and G. M. BAYLEY—125. The
two players have displayed some
good billiards during the Handicaps
and a first class game is expected for
the final.

Game will commence at 9 p.m.

G. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICE.THE PUBLIC are warned that DOGS
without COLLARS found at large
after 10 p.m. are liable to be destroyed by
the Police.E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, January 17, 1920.

G. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICE.IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
persons applying for Licences
under the ARMS and ORDINANCE
should do so between the hours of
9 a.m. and 11 a.m. daily, SUNDAYS
and HOLIDAYS excepted.Application to be made at the Hong-
kong Clerk's Office, Central Police
Station.E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, January 10, 1920.**HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.**

MARATHON RACE (Sub-Committee).

MARATHON RACEOpen to all Soldiers, Universities,
Colleges, Schools and the Public
Generally.

To be run on

SATURDAY, February 21st,
1920.

Start at 6 p.m.

COURSE (about 11 miles):—

OUT: Statue Wharf (opposite
Law Courts) past Hongkong Club
to Law Courts, up Garden Road to
Gardens, past Government
House, along Causeway Road to University,
and thence along Pokfulam Road to
junction with Jubilee Road.HOME: Along Jubilee Road to
Kennedy Town Slaughter House, thence
on to Praya (or Water Front) along
Water Front to Winning Post opposite
Hongkong Club.Race Stewards will be posted along
the course.

CONDITIONS: Go as you please.

NO STOPPING

Minimum clothing, singlet and shorts.
Prizes trophies according to number
of entries.Intending Runners are requested to
send name, rank (if any) and address to
G. G. N. TUN-ON, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary
Hongkong Boxing Association,
c/o JOHNSON, BROWN & MARTIN,
Princes Buildings,
100 House Street.Details as to drawing the places etc.,
will be duly published in these columns.ENTRIES close on SATURDAY,
31st January, at 12 noon.

H. J. GEDGE,

F. C. JENKIN,

J. C. WILDIN,

G. G. N. TUN-ON,

Marathon Race Sub-Committee.
Hongkong, January 13, 1920.**INTIMATIONS**

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JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment
of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
and SWEETENED COCOA (and
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, especially for Retailers.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China
Nos. 4 & 6, Cross Street, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 129 & 130**JUST RECEIVED**

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ALBUMS

Good assortment

from

60 cents to \$16 each.

GRACA & CO.,No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.**JAPANESE MAKERS.**

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDERCHERRY & CO.,
2222 STREET,
Opposite a Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for
Sciatica, No. 4 for Neuralgia, No. 5 for
Migraine, No. 6 for Headache, No. 7 for
Stomachic, No. 8 for Indigestion, No. 9 for
Constipation, No. 10 for Diarrhoea, No. 11 for
Hemorrhoids, No. 12 for Piles, No. 13 for
Furunculosis, No. 14 for Eczema, No. 15 for
Psoriasis, No. 16 for Scabies, No. 17 for
Tinea, No. 18 for Syphilis, No. 19 for
Gonorrhea, No. 20 for Chancres, No. 21 for
Lymphadenitis, No. 22 for Tuberculosis,
No. 23 for Cancer, No. 24 for Leukemia,
No. 25 for Anemia, No. 26 for Chlorosis,
No. 27 for Menstrual Disorders, No. 28 for
Pregnancy, No. 29 for Lactation, No. 30 for
Infancy, No. 31 for Childhood, No. 32 for
Adolescence, No. 33 for Maturity, No. 34 for
Old Age, No. 35 for All Diseases.**ASAHI BEER**SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.**WILLS'****"CAPSTAN****NAVY CUT"****CIGARETTES.**

Fresh Stocks of

MAGNUM SIZE

ARRIVED.

SOLD IN TINS OF 50

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

**THE GREAT ANTHRACITE
JOKE.**

(By A HOUSEHOLDER.)

Somewhere, in a Government
office, warmed by a blazing coal fire,
I can imagine a bunch of our bureau-
cratic masters roaring with laughter
over the success of their great Anthracite
Joke.The great Anthracite Joke consisted
of official warnings to British house-
holders to cope with the shortage of
ordinary coal and to save themselves
from shivers this winter by equipping
their homes with anthracite stoves.Anthracite coal, they were told,
would not be reckoned in their coal
ration. Anthracite coal was to be had
in abundance. The man who did not
forthwith fix at least one anthracite
stove in his house was, at least, a
fool.Whereupon a prudent and patriotic
rush for anthracite stoves; a bumper
time for the fitter, and his mate; a
summer of easy content for the own-
ers of anthracite stoves. For they
gave their orders for anthracite to the
coal merchants last May or June and
the continuance of coal shortage and
coal rations left them undismayed.They have shivered throughout a
cold October. They will probably
shiver now throughout the winter.
For they cannot rip out their anthracite
stoves from their fireplaces with-
out great expense upon the fitter and
his mate, and they cannot obtain an-
thracite coal, not even those who or-
dered it six months ago. When they
ask the coal merchants the reply
always is, "We have no anthracite;
we see no prospect now of getting any
this winter."I am one of the householders who
listened to official advice and put
foolish trust in official good faith. I
had an anthracite stove fitted in a
study that is my bread-and-butter
workroom, and is, furthermore, filled
with valuable books that will become
mildewed in a fireless winter.But here is a much better joke for
officialdom to laugh over. I have a
neighbour, an elderly woman of de-
licate health, who deemed it prudent
to have all her fireplaces fitted with
anthracite stoves. She has no fires
at all this winter, save in her kitchen.
A man told me that he went to his
dentist and his dentist seemed distrustful.
While he was stopping my friend's
tooth the dentist suddenly clasped his
hand to his forehead and muttered:
"Good gracious, no anthracite!"
Then he said, "Pardon me, but I have
four children, and I have fitted their
nursery with an anthracite stove, and
my wife is giving me beans."Another victim of the great Anthracite
Joke. How officialdom must
laugh!—Daily Mail.**SELLING OLD LONDON.**HUGUENOT HAUNTS COMING
UNDER THE HAMMER.Once in a while the cobwebs of
history are swept away, and the spirits of
the past have their rest disturbed
by the sound of an auctioneer's ham-
mer. Such will soon be the fate of
a choice "haunt of Old London"—
Spital-square.Trudging through the muddy
streets lined with grim old houses in
search of history, it was hard to
visualize the nest of singing weavers
as it adorned the hem of London's
flowered skirt four centuries ago.Some of the sweet names did their
best to help one; notably "Blossom"
and "Fleur-de-lis" streets, but their
fragrance had passed like that of
withered petals pressed in an old for-
gotten tome.They were happy workers in that
little Lancashire when work was
plentiful and wages not too low, but
the scene changes when the Edict of
Nantes dumps a colony of French and
Wallon artists of the loom in their
midst. Now my lady discards her
stiff gown and chooses gay silks from
the foreigners' frames, and the poor
cotton and calico weavers run riot in
the streets, tearing the women's gowns
to pieces, so that there shall be more
work.**SILENCED SONGS.**But in good times, who so merry as
Falsitt's weavers, who could sing all
manner of songs?Not content with their own tuneful
catches and rounds, the cloth workers
weave into their fabric the songs of all
the birds they can catch and cage.Time has silenced these songs as
completely as the voices of Roman
and Saxon warriors whose bodies lay
in a burial ground beside the Square;
silenced as completely as the chants
of monks in the old Spital Priory.And the French refugees? Who
knows whether they made fortunes out
of their British "hands" and returned
to their native land, or whether, as in
some cases happened, they anglicised
their names and lost their accent?Either way, the fables you may
read now on shop fronts and door-
plates are not French. Here are
Jones, Jenkins, and Robinson, and
there are names that tell another story.
The Wandering Jew has passed this
way on his tour of the west. Witness
these titles, to be read any day in
about the Square: Solomons, Cohen-
ski, and Diamenstein—no weavers
of fine thread; but money spinners,
whose tools are cloth and fur and
silk.WALLA WALLA! boats are new
and fast. Get them at Blake
Pier.**MANCHESTER WEEKLY
MARKET REPORT.**Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co.,
Ltd., Manchester, report on Dec. 10
as follows:Cotton values have been fluctuat-
ing. New York was bearishly in-
fluenced during the early part of the
week through a lack of outside sup-
port, the continued unsettledness re-
sulting from the coal strike, and many
private crop estimates giving a higher
figure than had been expected. The
National Spinners' Association figure
for the amount ginned up to Decem-
ber 1 is 8,834,000 bales and their
estimate of the crop, exclusive of
linters, 11,120,000 bales. The gen-
eral estimate is however somewhat
under 11 million bales. Contrary
to this rather easier tendency Liver-
pool has been firm and prices have
moved upwards very consistently.
Such fluctuations as there have been
in the raw material are however with-
out any effect on yarn and cloth prices
with the exception of the Egyptian
quotations which have again risen so
sharply that at the moment it is prac-
tically impossible to obtain prices for
yarns. In both these sections there
is no abatement of strength, and
prices, governed entirely by the de-
mand, continue their upward course
without check. A great weight of
enquiry has again come forward and
even though actual business is small
in comparison, the manifest urgency
of buyers gives sufficient cause for
the advance which is taking place.
Producers are in the position of being
able to pick and choose and the
volume of business put through is
curtailed and determined by them
rather than by the efforts of buyers.
The uncertainty of the wage revision
to take place from April 1 is the cause
of a rather more unsettled outlook at
present, as it is now more generally
feared that the operatives' demands
will be greater than has been antici-
pated, and may even lead to a stop-
page. This feeling is of course pro-
ductive of a great deal of the restraint
on the part of both spinners and man-
ufacturers in not embarking on further
engagements. India is responsible
for the bulk of the business on offer
but many buyers there hardly appear
to appreciate how much prices have
risen recently for acceptances still
come to hand for quotations wired
early in last month, and in some cases
counter-offers are made which are of
course quite useless at present. For
China enquiry is much quieter but
most outlets continue to buy where
shipment time is at all reasonable.CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.
THESE Tablets are intended especially
for disorders of the stomach, liver
and bowels. If one is troubled with
heartburn, indigestion or constipation
they will do you good. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD**

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.**TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.**Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles,
Pasta Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste
Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style Factory, are
pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.
Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.
Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to
our Head Office.**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
CO., LD.**HEAD OFFICE: 47 & 49, Cross Street, Hongkong.
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TRADE MARK. BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.****OPERATING:—**

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REFULSE BAY HOTEL,

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J. H. FAGGART,
MANAGER.**THE PEAK HOTEL.**1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.**KING EDWARD HOTEL****CENTRAL LOCATION**ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lift, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.**PALACE HOTEL****KOWLOON.**

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished; electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special rates to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.:—"PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.**CARLTON HOTEL.**

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

JOE HOUSE STREET.Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. Of Belmora, Knollwood, Oakdale,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address:—"CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

18, Des Voeux Road Central. Next Hongkong Hotel.

Try our BREAD, made from the very best Flour
and guaranteed to be the purest Bread in the
Colony. DON'T FORGET and order early our own
made PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES.

Christening, Birthday & Wedding Cakes made to order.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE, Manageress.

**BLUE
BIRD
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR
AND CONFECTIONERS**CHOCOLATES
Fills Sweet Vanilla, Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted, Creams
Hornet's Nest, and other
Chocolate, Cakes, and
Candy. Also, Ice Cream
and Confectionery.
Telephone 1000. 10, Des Voeux Road.TANG YUE, Dancer,
has been to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Almeida Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.**FRENCH LESSONS**

G. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

**KEATINGES
LOZENGES**
Cure the worst Cough.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Office and
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MERRILL" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

FRIDAY,

January 23, 1920, commencing at 10.30
P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

Valuable Chinese Porcelains,
CURIOS.

Including a large variety of 5-colour-
ed and 3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates,
Table Screens, Blue and White Vases,
and Inlaid Burners, Old Bronze and
Brass Figures, Vases, &c., Lakeland,
Lacquered Ware, Ivory, Agate and
Crystal Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived
from the North and includes pieces
from the Ming, Kungsi, Kienlung and
Towkong Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold with-
out reserve.

(Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms: Cash.

On view day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 14, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

ON

SATURDAY,

January 24, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at
No. 184, Wanchai Road.

THE STREET

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms: Cash.

On view day of sale.

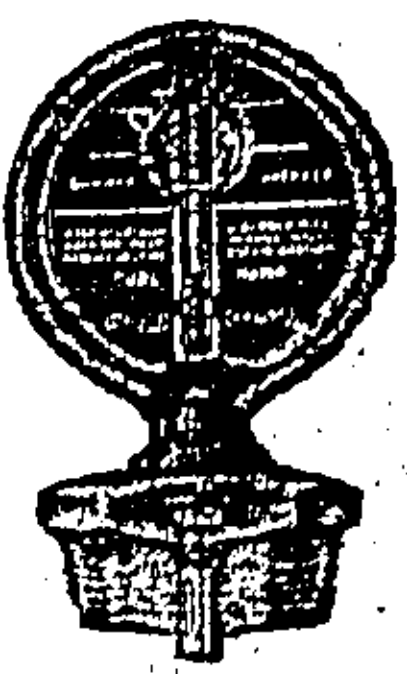
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 17, 1920.

"Everything for
Motoring"



Lamps and Horns



Good Year Tyres



ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Phone 9487.

25, Des Voeux Road Central.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED
or unfurnished house or flat in
Kowloon. "C/O" China Mail.

ENGLISH NURSE Thoroughly Cap-
able and reliable desires passage
with wages to VANCOUVER in ex-
change charge of Infant or Child in
February or March. Apply Stating
Terms to Mrs. Munro, Kowloon, F. M. S.

FOR SALE.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHA-
MEEN, CANTON, FOR SALE.
LOT No. 62—Immediately behind the
Russian Consulate, with an area
of 12,645 square feet, measuring
90 x 140 feet, frontage to creek
which is adjacent to Western Exit
leading to Coast Road, Sham-
shui Railway and Grand Trunk Line
to Hankow, now in construction.—
Apply to HERBERT DENT & Co.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon. Apply to Humphreys
Sutton & Finance Co., Ltd. Alexandra
Buildings.

GODOWN, No. 15 Barrows Street,
to let from 1st February.
5 ROOMED furnished Bungalow at
the Peak from early March. Apply to
LINTHARD & DAVIS.

TO LET—At Gordon Road, Cause-
way Bay,
1 European House,
1 Godown,
1 Factory.
Apply to the Hip Wo Co., 45A,
Whitefield Road, Causeway Bay

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the above-named
Company will be held at the Registered
Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on
WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of
January, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for
the purpose of considering and if
thought fit of passing the following
Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolu-
tions:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit
approve the draft new Articles
which will be submitted to the
Meeting.

(2) That the Capital of the Company
be increased to Three million
dollars (\$3,000,000) by the crea-
tion of Two hundred and forty
thousand (240,000) shares of Ten
dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for
dividend and in all other respect
pari passu with the existing shares
in the Company.

And in the event of the First Resolu-
tion being passed with or without
modification.

(3) To consider, and if thought fit,
to pass an Extraordinary Resolu-
tion to the effect:—That the new
Articles already approved by this
Meeting and for the purpose of
identification thereof subscribed by
the Chairman be and the same are
hereby approved, and that such
Articles be and they are hereby
adopted as the Articles of the
Company to the exclusion of and
in substitution for all the existing
Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO
GIVEN THAT a further Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Company will
be held at the Registered Office of the
Company, St. George's Building afore-
said on MONDAY, the 18th day of
February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon for the purpose of receiving
a report of the proceedings of the above
mentioned Meeting and of confirming,
if thought fit as Special Resolutions
the above mentioned Extraordinary
Resolutions (2) and (3).

And the subjoined Resolution will be
proposed as an Extraordinary Resolu-
tion.
"That it is desirable to capitalize
the sum of \$600,000.00 standing
to the credit of the Company's
Reserve Fund, and accordingly
that for the purpose of effecting
such capitalization a bonus of \$10
per share on each of the issued
shares of the Company be and the
same is hereby declared and that
the Board be and they are hereby
authorised to satisfy such bonus by
the distribution amongst the per-
sons who are registered as holders
of the issued \$10 shares of the
Company on the date hereof of one
of the unissued \$10 shares of the
Company credited as fully paid up
in respect of each share of the
Company held by such persons as
aforesaid and in satisfaction of
such aforementioned bonus, and
that such shares rank for dividends
and in all other respects as from
the first day of March, 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Associa-
tion may be seen at any time before the
second meeting, except Saturdays and
Sundays between the hours of 11 a.m.
and 4 p.m. at the Registered Offices of
the Company, or at the Offices of
Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master,
Prinsep's Buildings, Hongkong, the
Company's Solicitors.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irrregularities
of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a
Powerful Blood Purifier and
Regulator. It is a
Gentle Laxative and
Stomachic. It is a
Reliable and
Efficient Remedy
for all
Cases of
Dysmenstrua,
Leucorrhoea,
Painful Menstruation,
and all
Cases of
Female
Weakness.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company
will be held at the Offices of Messrs.
Matheson & Company, Limited, on
THURSDAY, 28th January, 1920, at
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 28th
January 1920, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE
LIMITED.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA-
MATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the NINETEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company,
Limited, on THURSDAY, the 29th
January, 1920, at 11.45 a.m. for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statement
of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 28th
January 1920, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. Matheson & Company, Limited,
on THURSDAY, 28th January
1920, at 12 o'clock noon, for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statement
of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 28th Janu-
ary 1920, (both days inclusive) during
which period no Transfer of Shares can
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDIN-
ARY MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held
at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th
FEBRUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon,
for the purpose of receiving a Report
of the Directors, together with a Statement
of Accounts, declaring a dividend and
electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from Janu-
ary, 27th to February 10, 1920, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 14, 1920.

"WALLA WALLA" Launches at
Blake Pier. Night and day ser-
vice.

INTIMATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the
post of Part-time Tutor in
Physiology.

Particulars can be obtained from the
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

N. T. MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY

(WEDNESDAY), 21st January.

TEA DANCING from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, 24th January.

TEA DANCING from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCING from 8 p.m.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, January 20, 1920.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA FOR HUDSON,
ESSEX, OVERLAND AND DODGE
BROTHERS CARS.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
beg to advise the public that
they are now issuing a schedule of
charges for motor car hire to all the
principal places in Hongkong and the
New Territories where accessible.

Considering the vasty superior cars
and chauffeurs employed, the charges
are easily the most reasonable to be
had throughout the Colony.

The cards showing charges to the
various places can be obtained at the
HONGKONG HOTEL Office or at the
DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

Tel. 482. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Road, Central.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB, 4-
cylinder, 4 passenger car. In
excellent running order. Complete and
up-to-date equipment. For price and
inspection—Apply DRAGON MOTOR
CAR CO., TEL. 482.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT
CLUB.

REGATTA.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT
CLUB propose holding a Rowing
Regatta on SATURDAY, 28th February,
1920. The MEETING will take place
at the Club House, North Point.

Event 1.—SERVICE RACES:—

Cutters (12 oared). Crews from
H.B.M. Navy under Naval arrange-
ments.

ALL COMBES' RACE:—

Under Naval arrangement.

Event 2.—FOURS:—

(a) Inter Port Fours (Challenge Cup). Course 1 mile.

(b) Junior Fours.

(c) Hong Race (Brokers' Cup).

(d) Crews from any one Hong, Officers
of H.B.M. Navy, H.B.M. Army and Civil
Services may enter for this race. A
combined crew from two small Hong
may enter at the discretion of the Row-
ing Committee.

Miniatures of the Challenge and
Brokers' Cups will be presented to each
Member of the winning crews.

Event 3.—PAIR OARS:—

(a) Inter Port. Course 1 mile.

(b) Junior Pairs. Course 1 mile.

Event 4.—DOUBLE SCULLS:—

OPEN. Course 1 mile.

Event 5.—SINGLE SCULLS:—

(Challenge Cup). OPEN. Course 1 mile.

Event 6.—MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS:—

Open to Ladies and Gentlemen with
Lady Coxswain. Course 1 mile.

The proposed programme may be
added to or varied later, if found desir-
able. Names of individuals and crews
to be sent to the undersigned not later
than one week before the regatta. The
finishing point will be the Club House.

Entrance Fees:—

\$5.00 for Fours.

\$3.00 for Pair Oar Boats.

\$2.00 for Singles.

J. S. MCGANN,
Hon. Rowing Secretary.

Practices take place on TUESDAYS
and FRIDAYS at 5.30 p.m. and coaches
have kindly consented to coach crews
on those days.

SAVARESS'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.

Of all Chemists. Made in London.

SAVARESS'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.

Of all Chemists. Made in London.

LOVE AND THE LAW.

In order to obtain the feminine
viewpoint on the "eternal triangle"
problem, Judge Sawicki invited eight
prominent women of Cleveland
(Ohio) to sit in his court in Judge-
ment on Mrs. Goldie Drossos, who is
on trial for deserting her husband
to live with another man. Mrs. Drossos
is a correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph*.

Mrs. Drossos had pleaded that men
could not understand love matters
and women could, whereupon the
judge invited the women to render
a verdict, although he promised
not to be unduly guided
by it, because women are
not legally qualified to act as a formal
jury. One member of the jury voted
for the acquittal both of the man and
the woman defendants, but the verdict
of the remaining seven was that they
were both guilty. They recommended
mercy in the case of Mr. Drossos
because of her infant, which they
advised should be left in her care, but
the two elder children should be
returned to Mr. Drossos "until such
time as Mrs. Drossos shall prove her-
self a fit mother." As regards the
male defendant, John Buttery, the
women jury recommended the maxi-
mum penalty.

Mrs. Drossos told of her marriage
at the age of 15, and related several
acts of cruelty. She alleged that her
husband knew of, and approved, her
friendship with Buttery. She denied
any improper relations with Buttery,
declaring that all he had done for
her was from a feeling of "friendly
kindness." Buttery said he had
known Mrs. Drossos for eighteen
months. He knew of her troubles,
and when she came to Cleveland he
wrote her that he would do anything
in his power to make her happy, and
would never ask her to do anything
wrong.

Every phase of the moral point of
view was taken into account by the
women jurors, and after hours of
deliberation they delivered their
verdict.

Judge Sawicki thanked the wo-
men, and promptly sentenced both
defendants to the maximum penalty of
\$40, and to serve three months in
the workhouse. He offered to
suspend Mrs. Drossos's sentence if
she would return to her husband, but
she refused. The judge appealed to
the husband, who declared, "I want
my babies, and will take them back,
and their mother also, whenever she
will do right." The accused woman
was obdurate, however, and the
judge ordered the sentence to be
carried out.

The women jurors arrived in court
early, and asked numerous questions
as to how they were to conduct them-
selves in the jury-box. One woman
was particularly anxious to know
whether she would be able to get
home in time to prepare dinner for
her husband.

New York will soon ex-
perience the novelty of its first
woman magistrate. She is Mrs. Jean
Norris, a prominent Suffragist and
attorney, who has been temporarily
appointed by the mayor to sit on the
bench in the woman's court during
the absence of its regular occupant,
due to illness. She will have
to deal with cases of way-
ward girls particularly, and
the mayor hopes that a woman's
influence will be proper and necessary
in such a court. Magistrate Norris
is still on the right side of middle
age, and when sitting with a
colleague recently in order to
familiarise herself with her new
duties, presented a most attractive
appearance in a black silk legal robe,
relieved by a collar and a white silk
blouse, and a string of pearl beads
around her neck. She wore her dark
hair waved and slightly Pompadour-
ed, and gathered in a collar in the
neck, which very much suited her
official costume. Magistrate Norris
says the time will soon come when
women justices will be introduced to
every court and bench.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the FIRST ORDINARY YEAR-
LY MEETING of Shareholders of the
Company will be held at the
Registered Office of the Company,
No. 2 Queen's Road, Central, on
SATURDAY, 7th February 1920, at
3 o'clock in the afternoon for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts for the Year ending
31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the
Company will be CLOSED from
MONDAY 26th January to 7th Feb-
ruary 1920 (both days inclusive)
during which period no transfer of
shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 20, 1920.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographs Work done
in latest style also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 51, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 254.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.

For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Sacks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

Developing & PRINTING a SPECIALITY.

No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.

Established 1930. 30 & 32 Des Voeux Road Central.

BATHS & SANIT

NEW SHIPMENT OF LOWNEY'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

ON SALE BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary,

TEL. 16.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

DOWN QUILTS

FOR
COTS, SINGLE BEDS,
DOUBLE BEDS,
AND
EXTRA LARGE SIZES

ARTISTIC DESIGNS

IN
PRINTED SATIN and SATEENS
PLAIN JAP SILKS and SATEENS

The China Mail.

"WRITER, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1930.

HOMEWARD FREIGHTS.

When the report of the Hongkong delegates to the Shanghai Conference of Chambers of Commerce in China comes to be presented, our local merchants will be put in possession of still one more perfect example of a controversy in which the point of view is all important. It is in the very nature of business that men should exercise a certain unreason and be at least as inconsistent as the average man is on the average occasion. It is not, for instance, a sound maxim of commerce that a man shall "sell dear and buy cheap." How can he sell dear unless some other person buy dear? How can he possibly hope to buy cheaply unless he can find somebody able and willing to sell cheaply? In theory commerce should be impossible, and almost a worse deadlock than when two polite Frenchmen want to go through the same doorway, each determined that the other shall go first. Such speculations, however, are merely amusing. A more practical and businesslike illustration of the same thing is provided by the Shanghai Chamber's letter to the China Homeward Freight Conference, and its sequel. Certain shipping companies having refused to accept demand drafts tendered in payment of freight, insisting on payment in silver at "officially quoted rates," the shippers got the Chamber to point out their grievance. It was pointed out that "officially quoted demand rates and rates actually obtainable were at this time very considerably different. Where a shipper had to pay freight at a quoted rate, he was obliged to sell his bills to the Bank at the current market rate, which at this particular time happened to be at a premium of at least eight pence. His demand draft in sterling not being acceptable in payment of sterling freight charges, he could not approach reasonable accuracy in estimate of silver cost, and therefore could not fix an amount at which to sell his bills. This uncertainty also left him minus the necessary knowledge of the exact cost of his produce—a material factor in all his calculations while freight is up. One could scarcely blame a shipper for being dogmatic in such circumstances. The handicap on commerce was visible to the very eye. The injury to the development of British trade could be emphasized. The opinion that the arguments were "unanswerable" was even quite likely. Yet the China Homeward Freight Conference was

able to show that there was an answer just as clinching and as strong as the protest. From their point of view they were the only people, as the saying is, "with a leg to stand on." By the conditions of the Tariff they were entitled to silver payments. Yet some of them had waived that right, and had accepted demand drafts in order to accommodate shippers. It had been quite frequently and considerably done, so that when exchange moved as it did, they got little if any silver payment. Such payment necessitates shipping companies drawing on their head offices in order to pay their expenses here in silver, in addition to which there is a loss of interest which would be avoided if shipping companies could remit the balance of their freight by telegraphic transfer instead of demand drafts received from the shippers. This offers a problem much harder to decide than the famous judgment of Solomon. The shipper and his produce are not worth so much without the ships. The ships are worth next to nothing without the produce they are built to carry. In the nature of things the parties are not in a position to pool their respective profits and divide fifty-fifty. No doubt there are men in Hongkong who could give a fair decision; but so far, they have not been heard from.

ADVERSARIA.

It is possible to DISCOVER OF KOWLOON Kowloon is very suburban. It is remarkably suburban. We never knew before how suburban Kowloon is, until we noticed last night the thousands and thousands of Kowloon residents returning to their homes after the Meeting. Seated on the first doorstep on the left as you enter Mody Road, and looking down the diminishing perspective of that clean and respectable thoroughfare, were a vividly that Kowloon is as far away from Hongkong and the Orient as Penge and Sydenham. It is true you see an occasional Chinese in the street, but so you do in Penge. In

happy homes we saw the light glow in window after window as the politicians got back to their shippers and China Mails; and for us it was a symbol of hope. A new era had dawned.

Do not jump to the conclusion that we are making START, ing game of Kowloon, of Kowloon folk, or of their politics. We take them quite seriously, and consider that a very useful innovation has got a good start. The report gives only the names of a few people in front; we understand that there was really a large and thoroughly representative attendance, including only the Government officials who live on the peninsula. A very sensible and intelligent scheme was sensibly and intelligently outlined. Whether or not this Association will turn out to have been the nucleus of a system of representation by wards, does not at the moment matter. In the meantime it is going to keep the Government and the unofficial members better informed. That is gain.

We are entitled to "CHINA MAIL" "ARGUMENTS." We are entitled to note with some of our own arguments by the Chairman. They were good arguments, and he was very welcome. Humes for the workers, the medium salary folk are more important and pressing than the expensive new Park roads, and any Government that was well informed would feel that way and act accordingly. We invite attention to the "urgent needs" of Kowloon as set forth in the Chairman's speech; and in doing so we suggest two things as urgently necessary as a step towards getting them. One is constitutional reform. The other is the retirement of Mr. Chatham, the veteran Director of Public Works.

Because we do not TRYING TO happen to admire the BE FAIR. Governor's A.D.C. is no reason why we shouldn't be fair to him. Twice in print we have seen the suggestion that he should not have asked those eligible to apply for invitations to the Government House Garden Party, on the ground that a complete register was kept of all men who left Hongkong to join up. There are many soldiers from the Front now in Hongkong who never left Hongkong to join up. They have joined our ranks since, and we suppose it is those who are desired to make themselves known. Judging by the wording of the advertisement, not all who left Hongkong to join up are eligible, but only those who actually reached one of the various Fronts.

KOWLOON IS BIG AND GROWING. How long is it permissible for the tail to go on wagging the dog? That is roughly what may fairly be said of our present method of administration. The Peak is the "dicky" on our body politic, while Kowloon and our own lower levels are certainly the whole shirt. Which is the more important, if precedence has to be conceded? Another respect in which the tail wags the dog is presented by the military establishment. Army mules occupy the best and most central residential site on the peninsula. Soldiers and their stores occupy the bulk of the most suitable business sites on the city side of the island. The first apportionments of our expenditure are always for the benefit of a minority. Class and vested interests are carefully catered for, and in any democratic and properly British sense of government, there is no health in us. Until now people do not seem to have cared much. The new Association is a proof of awakening civic interest. It deserves well of all who care.

The Parliamentary COWARDICE. Committee appointed to inquire into the law and procedure of courts-martial has issued its reports, a majority and a minority report, both now available as a White Paper. Horrible cases published during the war suggested need for amendments, but the majority of the Committee, consisting of military Brass Hats, have reported against any concession of real rights to the subordinate soldier. The matter of allowing appeal in the case of "shot at dawn" prisoners, and of adequate defence and fair trial, are in good hands; and we do not suppose they will be allowed to rest where this bunch of old fashioned martinet would leave them. Our immediate interest is in the incidental subject of cowardice. We have an argument that clamours for ventilation.

Modern warfare with its high explosives, COURAGEOUS poison, gas, and lack COWARD. of opportunity for warming up and "seeing red" offers an unusually nerve test. A man who could charge a crowd of enemies barehanded is liable to lose his nerve in a damp and muddy trench, under the concentrated shell fire of an invisible enemy. For this he is liable to be shot almost summarily by his own comrades. Many of our middle-aged men who have lived soft lives and lacked opportunity to prove our courage are behaving in such unfamiliar and uncomfortable situations as the front line trenches may have afforded. Some of us, being highbrows, familiar with philosophy, and shirking the proposition however unflattering to ourselves it may be, recognize our

capacity for "cowardice" under physical stress, and can only express the pious hope that in the pinch we would have risen superior to our weakness and proved ourselves courageous cowards.

WHEN EYES ARE ON US. The knowledge that many a "coward" are frequently and as a matter of common knowledge referred to in the casual conversations of officers who emerged from the late inferno. Such bravery, the philosopher and logician is obliged to point out, is only another form of cowardice superimposed on the first. The subject of it is more afraid of his comrades' censure than he is of physical hurt. Another form of bravery talked about is that of the man who "knows not what fear is." Again the philosopher and logician tramples on our susceptibilities in his colloquial way, and points out that this brute courage is the natural result of a brutal constitution, lacking in imagination and other qualities of the finer fibre of human being.

Let us leave this distinctly displeasing field of psychology, and admit that whether the wavering balance incline to courage or cowardice the subject matter is largely helpless in the matter. His make-up and his upbringing decide what he will be when tested. No man can will himself to be a hero, though he may will to behave like one. Despite the quite reasonable proposition that the finest type of bravery is that of the constitutional coward who overcomes his natural cowardice, no man by a mere effort of will can eliminate the coward streak. What we so glibly call cowardice is instinctive and natural, embedded in the very basis of the soul before its victim was born. Reason rarely overcomes instinct in any real test, unless it is assisted, as by the overmastering fear of public opinion, by the greater fear of conscience, by personal conceit, (which impels a man to live up to his own valuation of himself) or some other such factor. This, then, brings us to the argument which it seems to us is unanswerable.

A war is on, and AN INJUSTICE CONSCRIPTION is the law. Let us assume that there is no foolish compromise clause to offer a tempting loophole to the miserable wretch who is both physically and mentally cowardly. Let us further assume that a highbrow who has lived among books for forty years is called up. Beaming benevolently upon the Tribunal, he tells them that they are wasting their time in trying to make him a soldier. He has sufficient imagination to realize what the test will be, and quite coldly and impartially he decides that under it he must fail. By upbringing and experience he is unfitted for a hero's part. He happens to know the penalty for cowardice (loss of nerve) in the field, and he observes that as it is inevitable he will lose his nerve, and be shot for it, it is unreasonable to compel him to undergo a test in which he knows in advance he must fail. He blinks in astonishment at the scorn with which this courageously frank avowal is received. He cannot understand why he should be despised for something he cannot help, any more than he can conceive of a reasonable person punishing another for having a fever, or a misshapen nose, or a lame leg. Presumably, when he is hustled into the army, he is philosopher enough to shrug his shoulders over such human infirmity, and to reconcile himself to whatever may come. Theoretically, he should welcome the opportunity to demonstrate the accuracy of his own hypothesis, and face the firing squad joyously proclaiming in the true spirit of triumphant science, "There! I told you so! I told you I'd be sure to lose my nerve."

Colonel Lugard, whom IT IS ALL we used to have as a RELATIVE. Governor here, was a pukka hero. We have thrilled over the story of how he was the first to scramble over a stockade in Uganda carrying his sword in his teeth, while scrap iron was shot at him by the devil inside. Yet we have seen that very hero quite nervous at the prospect of a public speech in unfamiliar surroundings. There's the secret of it, in unfamiliarity. Any man can get used to almost any place, if he survive long enough. Sir Frederick Lugard, faced with a debate with our hypothetical highbrow, might be a coward. If we may say so respectfully (for we are one of his greatest admirers) we think he probably would be. Yet he went over that Uganda stockade as simply and as naturally as we order a pint of beer. Our highbrow at the same stockade would probably have shown the most distressing and unpleasant symptoms of fright, and been scornfully shot for it. In the debating school he would face the most fearful facts unflinchingly, with a calm courage that would make the war hero envy him. Courage and cowardice are words. Just words. The man who presumes to judge another man commits the most monstrous impertinence. Yet, misled by words, we all do it. This world will be a wiser, saner place when the last man in it dies. The type of man who scorns a coolie for being a coolie, not recognizing that the coolie

would rather be a big beautiful taipan, is the same as the man who scorns a coward for being a coward, unaware that the coward would prefer to be a hero. They are fools both, and their name is Legion.

The man we know APPEARANCES best of all has the ARE DECEITFUL. reputation of being a daredevil who fears nobody and nothing. He will check a Judge, slap a pugilist, jeer at a Kaiser, and insult a "mob" smiling cheerfully the while. Fools admire him, and consider him brave, whereas the truth is he is merely tired of life, and would as soon be out of it as not, but is too timid to hurt himself. He goes round asking for trouble, and nobody hurts him. When they wouldn't let him enlist for the Great War he announced himself a pro-German to a crowd of patriots, who all laughed but one. That one, half-boozed, stepped forward to kill him and was arrested by a meddlesome policeman. Luck is the queerest thing in life, and even luck is only a word.

Heaven forbid that THE JAIL. we should take at ALLEGATIONS the foot of the letter every allegation that a desperate criminal makes from the dock. The public, however, is quite convinced now that things have been going on in the jail that should not have been permitted, and that the supervision must have been ineffective. Admissions were made at the request that substantiated at least that much. With regard to the allegation that the prisoners have not actually received the amount of food provided for them, we are obliged to point out that the general denial of the jail authorities is valueless. They only know what they were told. The present writer recalls that in the old days when he was a prisoner in Hongkong, and wearing the broad arrow, subsisted on the Hygieia hulk defrauded him of a considerable part of his ration. These things are done where they can be done, and it is up to the government to devise a system under which they cannot.

THE JAIL MURDER.

PRISONER'S CLOSING STATEMENT.

Wong Kwong, who was found guilty of the murder of Warden Speed at the Criminal Sessions yesterday made a long statement when asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him.

It took the jury but ten minutes to come to the unanimous verdict of guilty and the usual question was then put.

Prisoner said: I have a lot of things to say to your Lordship. There is proof to show that there was an unnatural crime committed in the jail, also proof to show there were short provisions supplied to the prisoners. The convicts of long sentence are entitled to 15 ozs. of provisions, and 8 ozs. of vegetables at every meal, 1 oz. of salt fish and 1 oz. of fresh fish. Those who are serving short sentences are entitled to 11 ozs. of provisions, 4 ozs. of vegetables & 1 oz. of fish. Other prisoners are supplied with sugar but Chinese prisoners are not. It is not an extraordinary thing that prisoners who are sentenced to death are allowed to have three week's food but they are only given one week.

The Chief Justice here remarked that he was not going to stop prisoner in his statement, but it could not affect the sentence upon him. He had already made complaints about the prison treatment.

Prisoner continued that the Chief Warden said that what he (prisoner) said was false. He said there was proof to show it was true. The prisoners were given two cigarettes a day; he could ask the Chief Warden and he would tell his Lordship. They cheated the prisoners of food and compelled them to break out of jail. A prisoner hanged himself in the jail. His Lordship could ask the Superintendent. A prisoner who was serving a short sentence died by hanging himself. There were over 700 prisoners in the jail and all were in want of food. If complaints were laid before the chief warden or the chief Chinese Justice of the Peace no notice was taken of them. The prisoners were badly treated. He begged his Lordship to make enquiries and to punish those who cheated the prisoners. "I committed the murder," prisoner continued, "and I deserve to be hanged but those people who cheat the prisoners should be hanged too. There is proof that unnatural crimes were committed in the jail. Your Lordship must investigate the matter thoroughly or there will be more deaths. The Chief Warden and the Assistant Warden are bad men; they beg the keymen to make complaints against the prisoners." Prisoner again pointed to two of the warders who, he said, were good men. The prisoners were starved and were compelled to hang themselves. "I have proof to show unnatural crimes are committed in the jail. I am telling the truth, to your Lordship." Chinese never surrendered their bodies to get food. They were not treated fairly—every prisoner said so. He asked His Lordship to tell them how much food the Government was allowing them. The food given

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI LAWYER REINSTATED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21.

Mr. Lineberger, the American lawyer recently suspended by the British Assessor, at the Mixed Court for hasty remarks in connection with the municipal prosecution of recalcitrant shopkeepers, has suitably apologised in open court and was thereupon reinstated.

DESTITUTE RUSSIANS IN SHANGHAI.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21.

The Refugee Relief Committee is gamely tackling the problem of Russian destitutes in Shanghai. Jobs have been found for many as ship's crews, with the co-operation of the shipping companies. There are many hard cases among the refugees. One man with a family sought relief only after his resources had dwindled to twenty odd cents.

SHANGHAI OPIUM CASE.

UNUSUAL INCIDENTS.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21.

During the trial at the Mixed Court of the seven Chinese implicated with constable Jack Allen in the recent opium raid, the evidence of the accused Chinese confined in material particulars with previous accounts implicating Allen. The Court prohibited publication of the testimony lest it prejudice Allen in his forthcoming trial.

The members of the Canton Parliament held a special meeting on January 20, to welcome Dr. Wong Ching-ting and to receive his report of the proceedings of the Peace Conference.

He was not telling lies. He had led a bad life but he wished to be good in the next life. He was sentenced to death but he asked his Lordship to investigate. The keymen suffered very much. The Chief Warden and the Assistant Warden treated them badly and generally fined them 50 cents. Prisoners who were going to be hanged asked for cigarettes and food but were never given them. The Indians brought into jail Three Castles cigarettes and tobacco. If cigarettes and tobacco could be brought into the jail then pistols could also be taken in. He earnestly asked his Lordship to investigate the matter thoroughly. "If your Lordship will investigate I will smile even when I am hanged. I committed the murder and should hang too. I am very pleased, I have no fear. I saw an Indian commit an unnatural crime on the Chinese. They are still in the jail but I do not like to give their names. If your Lordship would like to know their names I can give them. The Indian gave a cigarette in return. They treat the Chinese badly knowing that we have no way of helping ourselves. The windows of the jail cannot be broken open. It is very hard for prisoners to escape. We succeeded in escaping. How able we are!

The Chief Justice: You are only repeating yourself, you know.

Prisoner: I wish your Lordship to investigate thoroughly and to give more food to the prisoners, then if I am hanged I shall be very pleased. I also wish you to give the prisoners more clothes. They are only allowed two coats and they are not sufficient. I would rather be hanged than die of starvation or be badly treated. That is all, my Lord. I am not saying what I have not seen. I am telling you what I have seen.

Mr. Bellios said he did not know if he was in order but in view of these wild statements he thought he was justified in asking his Lordship to postpone the passing of sentence until an enquiry had been made into the state of the man's mind.

The Chief Justice replied that there was nothing in the statement to excuse the crime. How the statement he had made might affect a higher power he had nothing to say, but so far as this Court was concerned there was nothing in the statement that in any way excused the crime.

His Lordship then assumed the black cap and addressing the prisoner said: You have been convicted of murder. The state of affairs alleged to exist by you in the prison, even if true, cannot excuse your wicked crime.

The death sentence was then passed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s. 1½d.

To-day's return of communicable disease says there was none.

Br. Col. W. St. C. Bland, R.A., who saw active service in China, has been promoted substantive colonel.

Mr. Chow Show-sun has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Sanitary Board caused by the death of Mr. Chan Kai-ming.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society will be held in the City Hall on January 30, at 12.30 p.m.

The many friends of Chief Writer T. H. Smith, of H.M.S. "Tamar," will be glad to learn that he was successful at the examination held last July in professional subjects for the promotion of chief writers to warrant rank.

The 2nd Wiltshire Regiment played the Hongkong, Singapore Mountain Battery, R.G.A. at hockey yesterday on the U.S.R.C. ground. The game was very evenly contested, resulting in a score of one goal all. All the scoring was done in the first half.

The Rev. H. S. Crole-Ross, R.N., has, on the paying off of the training ship "Impregnable," at Plymouth, been appointed to succeed the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., as Chaplain of the Hongkong Dockyard, and is expected in the Colony shortly to take over duties.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. A. Gibson was in the chair. Sanitary Inspectors Thomson and Coombes were appointed for Kowloon City and Samshui, respectively. The remainder of the business of the meeting was of a purely formal nature.

The Directors of the Canton Municipal Council propose to erect a race course in Canton. Delegates have been appointed to look for a suitable site and to obtain the rules and regulations of the race courses in Hongkong and Shanghai, in order to draw up their own rules accordingly.

The Russian Grand Opera Company will extend its season for three nights, owing to the late arrival of the s.s. "Madras" for Calcutta. On Thursday, 22nd inst. "Mignon" will be played; on Friday, 23rd, "La Jewess"; and on Saturday, 24th, at the matinee: "Madame Butterfly," and at night "Barber of Seville."

It is stated that the conflict between the Ching Hok Wui members and other cliques in the Peace Convention at Canton has been amicably settled. The session now will have the usual quorum, as the Ching Hok Wui members have decided to return and the other parties have also shown a spirit of compromise.

Dr. Wong Ching-ting, the envoy to the Peace Conference in Paris, was welcomed back to Canton on the 19th inst., when a representative group of members of the Canton Parliament, officials, and citizens met him at the Canton-Kowloon Railway station. The Bands of the 1st Division of the Canton Army, and of the Higher-Normal School were in attendance.

We are informed that Sgt. Ward of the Royal Naval Yard Police, popularly known in boxing circles as "Young" Ward, has accepted the challenge of "Young" Maher, of Hongkong, to fight him for the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony, of which he (Maher) claims to be the holder. The fight is arranged to take place at the forthcoming tournament fixed for February 14.

In connection with the reclamation of the Chingchow shores by the Macao authorities, the Canton authorities, as well as the Peking Government, have repeatedly requested the Portuguese to stop work, as it is alleged to be a violation of the line of demarcation. The requests have been ignored, and in view of that fact, the Canton authorities have been obliged to send Liu Sim-shan to Chinsan with a body of troops to occupy strategic points and force the Portuguese to withdraw from Chinese territory.

THE S.S. "CHINA" ASHORE.

A telegram was received yesterday, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as follows:—"China" ashore at the entrance to Nagasaki Harbour. Are endeavouring to lighten by discharging cargo. Hope to be able to get off at high tide to-night. Enquiry at the local office of the Company this morning, showed that no further information had been received. Details have been telegraphed for but up to time of going to press no reply has come to hand. It is presumed that the vessel went ashore on her outward voyage.

COMPANY REPORTS.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The following is the eighteenth report of the board of directors of the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. at 11.45 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 29th January, 1920.

The Directors have now to submit a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st Dec., 1919.

The net profits of the year amount to \$61,671.73 which with \$618,334.22 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$680,005.95. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent on the paid up capital, after providing for which there remains a balance of \$614,380.95 to be carried to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. C. S. Gubbay now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and are recommended for re-election.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1919.

LIABILITIES.	
Nominal Capital 25,000 Shares of \$100 each.....	\$2,500,000.00
Issued Capital 12,500 Shares \$75 per share being called up.....	937,500.00
Accounts Payable.....	6,439.50
Profit and Loss Account—Balance from Last Account, \$618,334.22	
Profit for Year 1919.....	\$61,671.73
	\$ 680,005.95
	\$1,623,945.45
ASSETS.	
Cash in hand & at Bank.....	6,294.91
Amount invested in Mortgages.....	299,000.00
Amount invested in Shares at Cost.....	415,265.53
Property.....	834,749.90
Loans at Call.....	65,000.00
Furniture Account.....	688.33
Accounts Receivable.....	2,946.73
	\$ 1,623,945.45

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

DEBIT.	
To Charges Account.....	7,637.32
Repairs to Property.....	1,257.60
Crown Rent.....	3,065.95
Government Rate.....	1,793.10
Fire Insurance.....	804.00
Directors' Fee.....	5,000.00
Auditor's Fee.....	100.00
Balance.....	61,671.73
	\$ 83,329.70
CREDIT.	
By Interest.....	47,410.85
Rents.....	19,350.12
Scrip Fees.....	8.00
Profit on Sale Kowloon Farm Lot II.....	15,560.73
	\$ 83,329.70

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Directors.

C. P. CHATER, Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1919, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

C. BERNARD BROWN, F.C.A., Auditors.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Thirty-First Report of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited to be presented at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited at 11.30 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 29th Jan., 1920.

The Directors have now to submit a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The net profits for the year amount to \$109,232.70 which with the amount brought forward from last year \$44,907.90 gives an amount available for division of \$154,140.60. From this amount an interim dividend of \$400 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$400 per share making a total dividend for the year of \$800 per share and to carry forward the balance \$74,140.60 to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. H. P. White having resigned Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to join the board in his place, and this appointment now requires confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1919.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$5,000,000.00
Equalization of Dividend Fund.....	250,000.00
Reserve for Bad or Doubtful Debts.....	9,840.65
Accounts Payable.....	1,864,343.01
Profit and Loss A/c—Balance from Last Account \$104,505.91 and Profit for Year 1919.....	\$682,296.97
Total of \$736,802.88 Less Interim Dividend \$175,000.00 and Balance to be Appropriated.....	611,802.88
	\$7,735,986.54
ASSETS.	
Cash.....	8,623.95
Amount Advanced on Mortgage.....	308,697.00
Amount Invested in Property.....	6,880,876.25
Amount Invested in Shares.....	393,514.45
Market Value at 31.12.19.....	\$522,845.00
Furniture A/c.....	4,505.92
Accounts Receivable.....	139,768.97
	\$7,735,986.54

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Directors.

C. P. CHATER, Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1919, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

C. BERNARD BROWN, F.C.A., Auditors.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

The following is the sixth report of the board of directors of the Hongkong Central Estate, Limited to be presented at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. at 11.30 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 29th Jan., 1920.

The Directors have now to submit a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The net profits for the year amount to \$109,232.70 which with the amount brought forward from last year \$44,907.90 gives an amount available for division of \$154,140.60. From this amount an interim dividend of \$400 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$400 per share making a total dividend for the year of \$800 per share and to carry forward the balance \$74,140.60 to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. H. P. White having resigned Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to join the board in his place, and this appointment now requires confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1919.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$5,000,000.00
Equalization of Dividend Fund.....	250,000.00
Reserve for Bad or Doubtful Debts.....	9,840.65
Accounts Payable.....	1,864,343.01
Profit and Loss A/c—Balance from Last Account \$104,505.91 and Profit for Year 1919.....	\$682,296.97
Total of \$736,802.88 Less Interim Dividend \$175,000.00 and Balance to be Appropriated.....	611,802.88
	\$7,735,986.54
ASSETS.	
Cash.....	8,623.95
Amount Advanced on Mortgage.....	308,697.00
Amount Invested in Property.....	6,880,876.25
Amount Invested in Shares.....	393,514.45
Market Value at 31.12.19.....	\$522,845.00
Furniture A/c.....	4,505.92
Accounts Receivable.....	139,768.97
	\$7,735,986.54

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Directors.

C. P. CHATER, Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1919, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

C. BERNARD BROWN, F.C.A., Auditors.

TRAINING TIMES.

The "rail-birds" stamped and shivered at the Race Course this morning, especially during the early part of the morning when there was nothing doing. Then the ponies came out in a bunch and they began to get interested. The times taken this morning are given below:—

DERBY GRIFFINS.

King Alfred.....	1.25; 2.08; 2.45
Hongkong Chief.....	1.08; 1.41; 3.5; 2.13; 2.5
Cadrow's Farm.....	33.3; 5; 1.10; 2.5
Allied King.....	1.10; 4.5; 1.46; 4.5; 2.19; 4.5
Wilkin's Micawber.....	34.2; 5; 1.09; 3.5; 1.44; 2.17; 2.5
Algerian Chief.....	1.08; 2.5; 1.42; 3.5; 2.15
Spit Child.....	41.2; 5; 1.18; 1.52; 2.5; 2.23
Cadrow's Glen.....	39; 1.12; 1.43
Plain John.....	37; 1.12; 2.5; 1.49; 2.23; 2.55; 3.5
Alaska Chief and Kandy Chief.....	35; 1.09; 1.43; 2.16; 4.5
Talisman.....	37.2; 5; 1.15; 1.49; 2.22
Beggar King.....	37.2; 5; 1.14; 1.46
Naughty Child.....	40; 1.17; 4.5; 1.52; 1.5; 2.25
Cigar Box.....	37; 1.14; 1.45
Aviation.....	38; 1.13; 2.5; 1.48; 3.5; 2.22; 2.5
Islesman.....	40; 1.18; 2.5; 1.54; 2.5; 2.26
Charles.....	35.3; 5; 1.13; 2.5; 1.49; 2.21; 1.5

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Tredegar and Trelawny.....	35; 1.08; 4.5; 1.44; 2.5
Surprise.....	40; 1.19; 1.54; 3.5; 2.26
Sinza.....	35; 1.13; 1.50; 2.22; 2.5
Rysa and Craigmount.....	36; 1.11; 1.44; 2.5
Wee Mouse.....	36.2; 5; 1.08; 1.41
Louza.....	35; 1.10; 1.5; 1.44; 4.5; 2.15; 1.5
Moonshine.....	39.2; 5; 1.16; 1.59; 2.26
Clarsman.....	45; 1.23; 1.55
Trumpet.....	36; 1.10; 1.42; 3.5
Mammy's Child.....	40; 1.19; 1.55; 2.27; 3.5
El Dorado.....	39; 1.14; 4.5; 1.51; 2.23; 2.5
St. Chad.....	35.3; 5; 1.11; 1.46
Brutus.....	36; 1.10; 1.42; 2.5
Othello.....	36; 1.10; 2.5; 1.43
Constitution.....	44; 1.23; 1.5; 2.02; 2.5; 2.35
Chimes and Ben.....	38; 1.15; 1.40
Shiny.....	39; 1.15; 1.48; 3.5

OLD PONIES.

Gentle Cat.....	39; 1.16; 1.48
Mountain King.....	37; 1.12; 1.47; 2.18; 4.5
Salamander.....	36; 1.12; 1.47; 2.19; 2.5
Kalamazoo.....	38.3; 5; 1.15; 2.5; 1.46
Lovely.....	40.3; 5; 1.15; 4.5; 1.49; 1.5
Colinton.....	38; 1.14; 1.51; 2.27; 2.59 (joined by Lancaster for last three quarters.)
Mighty King.....	40.2; 5; 1.15; 1.52; 2.28; 2.5; 3.00; 2.5
Sandy.....	36; 1.13; 1.49; 2.21; 2.5
Scotchbox.....	37; 1.14; 1.45
Valley King.....	39; 1.14; 1.5; 1.51; 1.5; 2.24
Slam.....	37; 1.15; 1.53; 3.5; 2.30; 3.04
Siamese Cat.....	34; 1.09; 1.5; 1.42; 2.5; 2.15; 3.5
Sumatra Chief.....	34; 1.08; 1.41

LARSSEN GRIFFINS.

Sunspot.....	35; 1.10; 1.43; 2.16
Sandmartin.....	36.2; 5; 1.12; 2.5; 1.46
Exchange.....	38; 1.13; 2.5; 1.48; 3.5; 2.22; 2.5
The following times were recorded yesterday morning:—	
Burning Daylight (Old).....	37; 1.14; 1.50; 2.21; 3.5
Lord Lorne (Derby).....	37; 1.11; 3.5; 1.48; 2.2; 2.5; 2.54; 3.5
Paper Money (Derby).....	37; 1.11; 2.5; 1.47; 2.24; 2.58
Red Ensign (Derby).....	35; 1.17; 1.55; 2.30
Savemake (Sub.).....	41; 1.20; 1.54; 2.5

Directors.—Mr. David Landable having resigned on leaving the Colony Hon. Mr. John Johnstone was invited to join the board in his place, and during the absence of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard filled the vacancy. These appointments now require confirmation.

Hon. Mr. John Johnstone now retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

C. P. CHATER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1919.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$1,000,000.00
Debentures.....	1,500,000.00
Suspense Account.....	1,550.00
Accounts payable.....	186,191.29
Profit and loss account—Balance from last year.....	\$44,907.90; profit for year 1919 \$109,232.70
	\$154,140.60
Less interim dividend.....	\$40,000.00
Balance to be appropriated.....	114,140.60
ASSETS.	
Cost of property.....	\$2,695,070.62
Amount invested in shares at cost.....	94,747.50
Cash.....	4,510.24
Furniture.....	418.57
Accounts receivable.....	7,084.96
	\$2,801,831.89

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1919.

DEBIT.	
To Charges.....	2,554.95
To Legal Expenses.....	439.99
To Repairs to Property.....	9,744.33
To Advertising.....	185.90
To Crown Rent.....	1,533.60
To Government Rates.....	37,673.56
To Fire Insurance.....	4,535.87
To Interest.....	6,642.30
To Commission General Managers.....	6,161.83
To Debenture Interest.....	90,000.00
To Directors' Fees.....	4,000.00
To Auditors' Fees.....	150.00
To Balance.....	109,232.70
	\$ 272,855.08
CREDIT.	
By Rent Account.....	272,792.08
By Scrip Fees.....	63.00
	\$ 272,855.08

C. P. CHATER, Directors.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1919, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

C. BERNARD BROWN, F.C.A., Auditors.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

The following is the sixth report of the board of directors of the Hongkong Central Estate, Limited to be presented at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. at 11.30 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 29th Jan., 1920.

The Directors have now to submit a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The net profits for the year amount to \$109,232.70 which with the amount brought forward from last year \$44,907.90 gives an amount available for division of \$154,140.60. From this amount an interim dividend of \$400 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$400 per share making a total dividend for the year of \$800 per share and to carry forward the balance \$74,140.60 to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. H. P. White having resigned Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to join the board in his place, and this appointment now requires confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1919.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$5,000,000.00
Equalization of Dividend Fund.....	250,000.00
Reserve for Bad or Doubtful Debts.....	9,840.65
Accounts Payable.....	1,864,343.01
Profit and Loss A/c—Balance from Last Account \$104,505.91 and Profit for Year 1919.....	\$682,296.97
Total of \$736,802.88 Less Interim Dividend \$175,000.00 and Balance to be Appropriated.....	611,802.88
	\$7,735,986.54
ASSETS.	
Cash.....	8,623.95
Amount Advanced on Mortgage.....	308,697.00
Amount Invested in Property.....	6,880,876.25
Amount Invested in Shares.....	393,514.45
Market Value at 31.12.19.....	\$522,845.00
Furniture A/c.....	4,505.92
Accounts Receivable.....	139,768.97
	\$7,735,986.54

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Directors.

C. P. CHATER, Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1919, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. Saturdays at 2 p.m.
From Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama.

S.S. "ST. ANDREW"

Sailing on or about 24th January, 1920.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "AFRICA"

VENICE & TRIESTE

Sailing on or about January 28.

Carrying 1st, 2nd & 3rd Class Passengers.

Trains leave Trieste 8 a.m. each day, ARRIVING PARIS 10 a.m.

the following day.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 20th February.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BANRI MARU"

Sailing on or about 2nd February.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND "APCAR" LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU Beginning of February.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

CANADA MARU End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU On 20th January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Sunday, 1st February.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUKI MARU Saturday 31st January.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU Wednesday, 25th February.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KAIYO MARU Sunday, 26th January.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

808THU MARU Thursday, 29th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Tokushima, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 300 feet long.

Town Office: 64, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard: Shum-Sat-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SWATOW, BANGKOK, AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 33.

AGENTS.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICONIUM" (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe) About February 4.

"CHOSSEY" (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe) About February 15.

"WHEATLAND" (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe) About February 24.

"ENDICOTT" (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe) About March 13.

"ELETON" (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe) About March 30.

For PORTLAND direct.

"MONT GUE" (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe) About February 20.

"ABERCO" (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe) About March 5.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

EARLY FEBRUARY.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

EARLY MARCH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

MIDDLE MARCH.

Via SUEZ.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

"SIBERIA MARU" 20,000 30th January.

"PERIA MARU" 8,000 3rd February.

"KOREA MARU" 20,000 23rd February.

"TENYO MARU" 22,000 11th March.

"SHINYO MARU" 22,000 1st April.

From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

"ANYO MARU" 18,500 March 13th.

"SHIYO MARU" 14,000 May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

C. P. O. S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

STEAMERS

"Monteagle" Jan. 18 Feb. 10

Empress of Asia Jan. 22 Feb. 9

Empress of Japan Jan. 26 Feb. 18

Empress of Russia Mar. 11 Mar. 20

"Monteagle" Mar. 16 April 10

Empress of Japan Mar. 20 April 12

Empress of Asia Apr. 8 April 28

Empress of Russia May 6 May 24

"Monteagle" May 12 June 13

Empress of Japan May 26 June 18

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

"Monteagle" Aug. 2 Aug. 27

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia 18,200 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia 16,800 Tons Reg. Gold 4,185 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan 16,800 Tons Reg. Gold 4,185 Tons Reg. Gold

Notes & sailings subject to change without notice.

For fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone No. 124. Cable Office: GACANPAQ.

General Manager.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHONG Capt. A. H. Stowarth SUNDAY, 25th January at 10 a.m.

QUINNEBAUG Capt. Medina TUESDAY, 27th January at Noon.

HAICHONG Capt. W. O. Passmore FRIDAY, 30th January at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Manager.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,900 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 3rd, 1920. "NILE" March 2nd, 1920. "CHINA" January 31st, 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. E. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princo's Buildings, 120 House Street. Tel. 1324.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal

S.S. "SUVERIC" sailing about February 10.

For NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

S.S. "LUCERIC" sailing about March 25.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (State), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For LONDON AND ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" 31st January.

LONDON AND ROTTERDAM "MATOPPO" 10th February.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEANIC S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ATREUS" via Suez 28th January.

"ABHISTO" via Suez 10th February.

"ANTHOCORUS" via Suez 22nd February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

CLUBS—THEN AND NOW.

BY A. E. MANNING FOSTER.

It is the fashion to decry our own day and to compare it with the past to its disadvantage. The enchanted distance fallacy always makes other times seem better than our own. But if we want to see how far we have progressed on the path of sweetness and light, we have only to compare London clubs of today with what they were fifty or sixty years ago.

Women, no doubt, are largely responsible for the transformation. They were always jealous of clubs and regarded them as their natural enemies. But now they have clubs of their own and they have invaded men's clubs.

The modern young man's idea of a club is a place where he can feed and jazz with the girl of his choice to the accompaniment of a Negro band. The young "blood" may think he is seeing life by supping at Ciro's or having champagne and oysters at Buck's. But his most lurid idea of enjoyment fortunately falls far short of that of the young men of a few generations back.

Nearly all the famous old clubs of Pall Mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, now highly decorous and respectable institutions, were originally gaming houses. Brooks's, Boodle's, and White's, established about the same time, were particularly "hot stuff."

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST

INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,700	2nd Feb.	MASSILLUM & LONDON direct
"KASHMIR"	7,000	10th Feb.	MASSILLUM & LONDON direct
"KASHMIR"	7,000	10th Feb.	MASSILLUM & LONDON direct

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	14th Jan.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Straits, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	16th Feb.	Straits, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,800	2nd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ITOLA"	4,800	16th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.M. Company's steamers between Hongkong and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in list of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers and Pulling dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passengers must be on board on the day previous to sailing.
The Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
Passengers tranship at Colombo to Madras.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passages, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

BUWA MARU Wednesday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU Sunday, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

FUSIMI MARU Wednesday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Sunday, 22nd January, at Noon.

KAWO MARU Friday, 6th February, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYAMA MARU Wednesday, 4th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Monday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TAJIMA MARU Beginning of March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAKATA MARU End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

NAGANO MARU Monday, 25th January.

TEYSHIN MARU End of January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU End of January.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 21st February, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUBA MARU Friday, 23rd January, at 11 a.m.

TAMA MARU (Kobe only) Sunday, 25th January.

SEITOMO MARU Saturday, 31st January.

SHIZUOKA MARU Thursday, 6th February, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 295.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th January.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd February.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 20th Feb., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 28th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 31st January.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Iceberg	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 4th Feb.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Artica Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th February.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th February.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Montego	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 13th January.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Esmond Castle	Esmond & Co., Ltd.	On 13th January.
New York via Suez	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd January.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anjo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	End of Jan.
New York via Panama	Butterfield & Swire	The Bank Line Ltd.	End of Jan.
New York via Panama	Montague	The Bank Line Ltd.	About 20th Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Lower Castle	Dochow & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Jan.
Shanghai & Tsingtao	Muttra	P. & O. B.L. & A.L.	On 23rd Jan., Noon.
Shanghai	Teian	Butterfield & Swire	End of January.
Calcutta via Swatow & Rangoon	Burnett	Burnett & Swire	On 28th January.
Singapore, Penang & Baiton-Doll	Carlyon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Yao Wai-wai	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
Salween, Bangkok & Singapore	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Unnan Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
Bombay & Colombo	Haiding	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 28th Jan.
London and Antwerp	St. Francis	The Bank Line Limited	On 28th Jan.
London via Suez, Penang & Cebu	Siam Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Alfred Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Isaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
Tientsin via Swatow and Amoy	Canada Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
	Somali	P. & O. B.L. & A.L.	On 28th Jan.
	Sozha Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENARTY"

From MIDDLESBRO' LONDON

& STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the Underwriter

on or before the 3rd February or

they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

27th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 20, 1920.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,

"TUTTORI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the Hongkong &

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's

Godowns at Kowloon, where each con-

signment will be sorted out mark by mark

and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary be-

fore Noon, To-Day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th January,

1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Con-

signee's and the Co.'s representatives

at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and

FRIDAY. All claims must be pre-

sented within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date they cannot

be recognized. No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 17, 1920.

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EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
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TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer *Dilemma*,
carrying His Majesty's Mail, will
be despatched from this port on or about
18th February, 1920 taking Cargo for the
above ports. Passengers' accommodation
in the conducting vessel, if available,
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,
France, and London (under arrangement)
will be conveyed in this steamer
proceeding via Bombay and there
transhipping to the carrying steamer for
Marseilles and London for Italy,
France, and London (under arrangement).
Parcels will be received at this Office
until 12 Noon the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages
are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates,
etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1920.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Mar. 24th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST COONOB" WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th.

S.S. "WEST SELENE" FRIDAY, Feb. 20th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" SATURDAY, Jan. 31st.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24th.

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"DELIGHT" "HAWAIIAN" "Early Feb."

"WEST IRIS" Late Jan. "COLORADO SPRINGS" Early Feb.

ALSO

"West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Isos," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield,"

"Dorchester," "Editor," "Stanley," "Elkhorn," "West Cactus," "West

Segovia," "West Lillip," "Bracecum" & "Vinita."

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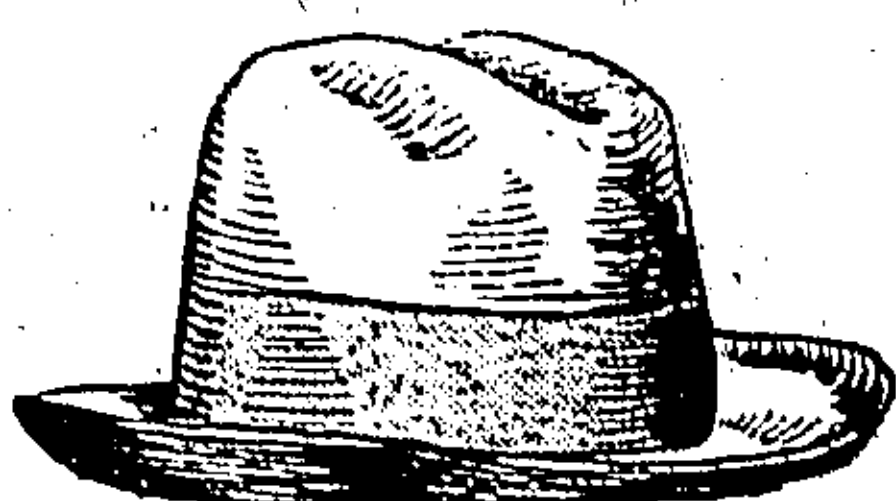
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KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S INAUGURAL MEETING.

The inaugural meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association was held yesterday evening in the Chamber of Commerce room at the City Hall. Mr. B. L. Frost was elected to the chair, and among others present were Dr. Bailean, Messrs. J. O. Sheppard, J. C. Clark, J. Hanxom, C. Jackson, T. Petrie, A. Hicks, B. Wylie, E. J. Noronha and F. V. P. Soares.

The Chairman proposed that the Kowloon Residents' Association be by this meeting inaugurated and that the draft rules be passed. He stated that copies of the rules had been sent to all those who had sent in their names to become members of the association, the object of which was explained in the rules, which also referred to the general working.

Mr. R. E. F. Stone seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Jackson proposed that Mr. B. L. Frost be made President. He said that the promoters of the association had been beset by difficulties in finding the right man for the post. They had been favourably impressed with the energy and activity of Mr. Frost, the present Chairman.

Mr. Soares seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, fellow residents of Kowloon, you have done me the honour of electing me the first President of the Kowloon Residents' Association. I thank you for that honour, and with your permission I propose to put before you what I conceive to be the case for such an association as ours. In Hongkong we are governed by, and pay taxes to, what is known as a Crown Colony Government. The official element is predominant in our local government. It is evident, therefore, gentlemen, that in matters of so purely local interest as conditions of residence, in order to obtain satisfactory results, we must not only have sufficient unofficial representation on the Legislature, but we must have unofficial representatives who are well-informed and interested in such matters and who are not content to vote large sums of money without satisfying themselves that such money is to be well spent. (Applause.) I ask you, gentlemen: How are our Government officials to learn our intimate needs if residents remain as inarticulate as they have in the past? In the absence of such an association as this, Government depends upon three quite inadequate sources of information as to our requirements:—

1.—Its own officials, whose respected head said in his reply to the address of welcome on landing in the Colony:—

"I have been accustomed to ask and to receive help and advice from any section of the community whose knowledge of the matter in hand promises to be of use to the Colony, and I shall continue that practice and in reliance upon your promise seek co-operation in any quarter where it will be of service to the public interest."

2.—Unofficial members of the Legislative Council, whose knowledge of local conditions of residence appears to us to be gleaned from a panoramic view of the peninsula from an elevation of some 1,200 feet. (Applause.)

3.—Wealthy landowners, whose interests patently conflict with those of the residents.

The primary object of this association is not one of opposition to the Government, but rather to form a body of residents whose collective and intimate knowledge of this district's requirements will constitute a source upon which such representation as they possess, or may possess, on the Legislature, may depend for detailed advice and support. We want more representation and better representation on the Legislature, and by better representation I mean better informed representation. We want the Government to know our needs, and we want to be able to state our needs to a representative body of residents backing our statement. Unofficial members of the Government have, in the past, been quite ready to listen to suggestions put before them by individual residents, but too frequently

the only outcome has been a question asked in Council, which question has received the vague answer: "The matter is receiving the attention of the Government," and the unofficial lack of the necessary backing required to press the matter. Now, gentlemen, if such suggestions were first discussed by such a representative body as we have formed this evening, and our committee deputed to express and explain our views to such unofficial representatives as we may possess, surely any suggestion so put forward would have to be answered, and, if not answered satisfactorily here, could be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as well as brought to the notice of Members of Parliament who would interest themselves in the matter, the representative character of our membership guaranteeing proper consideration. (Applause.)

I have a premonition, gentlemen, that we have formed this evening the nucleus from which will spring ward representation in the Government of this Colony, and which will ultimately lead to more adequate representation of the general public on the Legislature. Most of us admire the engineering skill lavished on the construction of motor roads in Hongkong and on the mainland; we admire also the solid construction of other Government work—such as the residence erected for the use of Government servants—but, gentlemen, many of us feel that the time has fully come when some check is required on this lavish expense. These roads are very delightful to motorists, but the majority of residents do not possess motors. The officials need healthy and pleasant homes. That is what we also ask for. (Applause.) Many of us feel that considerable economies could, and should have been exercised on both of these undertakings. To take the case of the new motor road to Mount Cameron and Wanchai Gap. This road is shown on the plan to open out 18 house sites in the Hill District; every one will require a heavy expenditure in levelling and retaining the site before any house can be erected. The cost of building in this district is fully 20 per cent. higher than on the lower levels, so I fail to see, gentlemen, how this enormous expense is going to benefit those who have been forced to leave houses through having been overbid by alien nationals. This money would have been much better spent in opening up the thousands of acres of suitable land within a few minutes' ride of Kowloon Ferry Wharf. (Applause.) A further motor road is projected, running from the level of Wyndham Street, via Hollowood Road, to meet Hatten Road, to encircle the Peak. This road will afford magnificent views, but it will involve immense expense in the resumption and demolition of Chinese houses, with the further result that the Chinese occupants of those houses will be added to the flood which is sweeping in. If it has not already swept out, the European from the middle levels of Hongkong. (Applause.) I maintain, gentlemen, that such expenditure could, and should be, made in directions which will provide for the pressing needs of the middle class European. (Applause.)—such needs being easily met by the opening up of the available land in Kowloon, together with alterations to the Building Ordinance to meet present needs. Living, as we do, in a climate trying to our constitutions and amongst an Eastern people who, delightful in many respects, still comprise a large proportion whose ideas of domestic hygiene are crude, we require for the safety and comfort of our families that our homes shall be situated on some elevation and aloof from the noise and stuffiness of any crowded tenement area such as Kowloon Point has become. At the back of Kowloon Point are areas eminently suitable, but these need protection from the large Chinese cities which are developing on the east at Hungshom and the west at Shamshui, besides the hideous blight of the cement works which cover with a pall acres of the best land on the peninsula, land which, but for them, would make ideal sites for European residences. Such protection can best be effected by the creation of a European Reserve, and by stringent restrictions on trade nuisances. Such a reserve would naturally provide areas suitable for children's recreation. One of the first necessities of a community in a situation so isolated as that of Kowloon, is a hospital—

(Applause)—situated on well-elevated ground adjacent to the community it serves, equipped with maternity wards and modern apparatus for operations which may at any time be necessary. Quiet, speedy public conveyances are essential, with improved heavy traffic communication across the harbour. Further needs are:—Adequate street lighting and domestic lighting which could be relied on in all weathers. (Applause.) In spite of the opinion of the Director of Public Works, the bucket system of sanitation is pestilential. As the water supply of Kowloon is inexhaustible there is apparently no reason for refusing water from the Government mains for water-flushed sanitation, and the sewers in this flat district would be infinitely cleaner if this system were adopted. We also need an up-to-date market. We need an entertainment and assembly hall, providing a meeting place for such associations as this, and for any other functions. These are all urgent needs for such a community as exists in Kowloon. That they have been so grievously neglected in the past is largely our own fault in having failed to combine. There are enterprising individuals amongst us, but we must have communal effort, and this association must not be a one-man affair, but the concerted work and action of the whole of the members. (Applause.)

The Chairman announced that the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, who was present, was interested in the Kowloon peninsula and was bringing up the housing question at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. He had kindly consented to say a few words. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I desire in the first place to thank you for having invited me to be present at this meeting here this evening. I feel it to be an honour to be present at the inauguration of an association which I feel is destined in the future to carry with it very great results in the improvement of this Colony. (Applause.)—and especially of the Kowloon district with which you, gentlemen, are particularly associated. Although I am a Peak resident myself, and I am afraid—I must confess—that I live dangerously near the 1,200 feet contours, I hope you will not imagine, for one single moment—from my past record in the Council or from anything else—that I am indifferent to the needs of the Kowloon peninsula. On the contrary, I have, from time to time, urged various matters relating to Kowloon, and I consider that I am quite at one with the Chairman in very many, I may say, in fact, all matters he has advocated for the welfare and improvement of the peninsula. I am quite alive to the necessity for better communication. If the peninsula is to develop both by land and by water, and if our roads, which the Government apparently is projecting in the future do not reach far enough out, I think it is most certainly the duty of the Government to provide roads which will carry motor buses or cars—buses of the nature we see now going out to Repulse Bay. (Applause.) There is no doubt that if the outlying districts of Kowloon are developed, we must have speedy, reasonable and cheap means of getting there. Another point which the Chairman has mentioned, which I have marked down in my list for things for Kowloon, is the want of a hospital for non-Chinese. It is, no doubt, gentlemen, a scandal that if anybody, other than a Chinese, meets with a serious accident in Kowloon, he would have to run the risk of having to be ferried over to this side of the water. This is a matter which deserves the attention of the Government at a very early date and may be classed as one of the present needs of the peninsula. Another point which the Chairman mentioned, and which I have noted down is the question of market improvement. That, no doubt, is a matter which requires attention. But above all, gentlemen, as the Chairman pointed out, there is the pressing question of future housing accommodation. We have heard during the past few months various kinds of rumours and reports as to the Government's intentions in regard to flats, houses and what not. But, gentlemen, I think we are all anxious to see the schemes maturing and maturing rapidly. (Applause.) Only last Friday I was over in Kowloon, looking about and considering the housing question, and perhaps I may mention to you two points which struck me rather forcibly in that connection. One point which struck me, very forcibly was the fact that the best site, or one of the best sites, in Kowloon along Nathan Road is now occupied by stables for mules. (Applause.) It seems, gentlemen, almost inconceivable that when there is very little flat land in Kowloon for Europeans to be housed, upon that condition of affairs should prevail. Another point which occurred to me in connection with the housing question was that there is a very splendid piece of land—this land is not occupied by anybody at all, either man or animal—between the east of the Rifle Range and the Kowloon-Canton Railway. This is a splendid and gradually rising piece of ground, which would form an admirable site for building either bungalows or semi-detached houses as may be thought advisable, and yet there is that piece of ground on the east side of King's Park which remains still undeveloped at this present moment. I have no

doubt that the members of the association will be able to point out to the Government other pieces of ground which are lying idle in Kowloon and which ought to be developed. There can be no question whatever that the sites mentioned ought to be developed, and there can be no question, either that the Government should be asked to give easy facilities in the matter of Crown rents, etc., so as to prevent the cost of residence in Kowloon from being as high as it has been in the past. (Applause.) Another matter in which the Government may help would be in giving either to individuals or collective individuals, cheap loans for the purpose of erecting new houses. (Applause.) This is a matter in which, it seems to me, the Government should help the residents of Kowloon. I do not know, gentlemen, that there is very much else to supplement in the remarks of the Chairman, but I would like, in conclusion, to say that, as an Unofficial Member of the Council, I regard the formation of an association like the present of very great assistance. There are two things which an unofficial member of the Council wants, and there are two things which he does not always get. One is accurate information as to facts, and, so far as Kowloon is concerned, I shall look to your association to supply me with that information. Another point which an unofficial member looks for and does not get is adequate backing from the public. (Applause.) So far as regards Kowloon I shall look to your association in the future for those two points and I wish this association every success in its career which has begun this evening. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he could assure Mr. Pollock that he would have all the backing and information he required at any time. There were a number of gentlemen present who took a great interest in Kowloon and knew every lot of it. With regard to the piece of ground Mr. Pollock spoke about on the east side of the Rifle Range, he (the speaker) had inside information that the Government projected putting up more Government quarters there. That was one question Mr. Pollock might enquire into. He got the information from a high authority and he was not speaking from hearsay. With regard to his point about the unofficial members, he wished to mention that some of the members unfortunately, not Mr. Pollock, with whom they had been working, had an absurd lack of knowledge of the things and conditions of not only in regard to the Kowloon peninsula, but of things actually asked at the Legislative Council meetings. That was one of the reasons why they wished to be more in touch with unofficial members.

The other officials elected were as follows:—

Vice-President:—Mr. J. O. Sheppard.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:—Mr. W. Jackson.

Committee:—Dr. Bailean, Messrs. G. P. Curry, J. C. Clark, A. Hicks, D. J. Hanxom, J. Johnston, E. J. Noronha, T. Petrie, J. Parsons, C. A. da Rosa, F. V. P. Soares, Dr. Strahan, O. A. Smith, F. B. Shroff and F. T. Wheeler.

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pollock for coming there and giving them useful information and, in fact, showing them how much he was interested.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

So far, 141 Kowloon residents have signified their intention of becoming members of the Association.

QUANTITY PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CYCLES.

One may be permitted to hope that the British motor cycle manufacturers have learnt something from munition work and are devoting themselves seriously to quantity production, but there is little evidence of it at the Olympia Show. Every firm gives lip-service to the phrase, but few exhibit models designed to facilitate cheap and rapid manufacture in quantities. Furthermore, when one finds individual makers showing such a variety of types, sizes and powers as appear on some of the stands, it affords reasonable evidence that the economic advantages of concentration upon a single type are not fully realised. Trifling alterations from earlier models, made, one might almost think, if not for the sake of alteration, merely to provide some little thing for the salesman to talk about, are too frequent. Fashions will pervade the engineering world to a certain extent, as they do other branches of activity, but articles which are primarily utilitarian should be freed from the handicap and expense of conformity to passing whims as far as possible. Nobody doubts the value of artistic appearance, yet the canons of beauty do not change with every season, and if the makers of motor cycles would endeavour to get their industry running on the lines of that of the push cycle from which it sprang, it would be better both for them and for the purchasers. When the present enormous demand for motor cycles of any kind has given place to a greater competition among the makers for orders and a more critical attitude on the part of buyers, we may see the industry stabilised along sounder lines of manufacture and design than it seems to be at present. (Applause.)

GAS WARFARE.

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHROMATIC PROJECTILES.

"Blue Cross." This shell contained diphenyl chlorarsine, a substance which when scattered as a fine powder causes intense sneezing amongst those in the neighbourhood of it. Two-thirds of the shell was filled with high explosive, and naturally it burst with the report usual in a projectile of that sort. The intention was to produce uncontrollable sneezing, so that the wearing of a respirator was made impossible. Usually, simultaneously with the "Blue Cross," the enemy would send over lethal shells, hoping that the former would prevent our men from donning their respirators in time to protect themselves from the asphyxiating effects of the latter.

GREEN CROSS.

These were filled with di-phosgene (trichloro methyl chloroformate), which vapourised immediately the shell burst. This gas is extremely lethal, and inhalation of it produced serious consequences. The enemy, not being content with the purely lethal nature of Green Cross, evolved two modifications of it, known as Green Cross 1 and Green Cross 2. G.C. 1 contained, in addition to di-phosgene, a quantity of chlorine (Cl₂). This mixture produced lethal and lachrymatory results at one, and the same time, and was naturally an extremely dangerous and unpleasant combination to cope with. G.C. 2 was filled with a di-phosgene and diphenylchlorarsine. The latter (a solid) was converted into minute particles when the shell burst, and produced sternutatory symptoms, which rendered the wearing of a mask a difficult feat, and allowed full play to the lethal properties of the phosgene liberated at the same time.

YELLOW CROSS SHELLS.

"Mustard gas," the most terrible and insidious of all these inhuman agents, comprised the filling of "Yellow Cross" shells. Of the whole range, this substance was the hardest to combat, and productive of the most evil results. Chemically, it is dichloro-ethyl sulphide, a heavy, brownish, oily liquid, slowly volatile. Projectiles containing it were first met with near Ypres in July, 1917. In the autumn of that year its use on a vast scale against the Italian forces contributed in no small degree to the disaster of Caporetto, and assisted the Austro-Germans in the great breakthrough that so nearly resulted in irretrievable defeat for the Italian Army. Mustard gas can produce appalling effects, and, as already mentioned, a feature of it is its insidiousness. In contact with the skin, no apparent effect is produced at first, but afterwards painful and deep burns appear, which are slow and difficult to heal. The vapour affects strongly the eyes and the mucous membrane, causing temporary, and possibly permanent, blindness, loss of voice, and serious respiratory troubles. Clothing, boots, soil, or other things on which the liquid has splashed were liable to affect seriously those who came in contact with them days after the articles had been contaminated with the poison. Mustard gas was truly the acme of chemical frightfulness.

GAS BOMBS.

In addition to gas-shells, the Germans sometimes employed a method of releasing gas resembling in some ways our own projector attacks. This was the firing simultaneously from trench-motors of several hundred large bombs containing phosgene into a chosen limited area. Such a proceeding was almost certain to produce devastating and terrifying results.

The cloud gases, and the fillings for gas-projectiles, already enumerated, did not comprise the whole armoury of the enemy's gas-offensive department, various other agents, such as hydrocyanic acid, ethyl iodocacetate, cyanogen bromide, etc., being employed at one time or another, either experimentally or for a limited period. The substances mentioned in the previous article were, however, especially in the latter stages of the war, the ones to be reckoned with as being in continuous and extensive use.

GAS IN THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The use of gas by the Germans attained its maximum intensity in the great spring offensive of 1918. During the bombardment which opened on March 21, our positions were subjected to an unprecedented hail of gas projectiles, the enemy paying special attention to battery sites. The German hope that the tremendous bombardment, coupled with this lavish expenditure of gas, would completely overwhelm our forces was not destined to be fulfilled, although terrible suffering and loss were inflicted upon the British troops. In a few months the positions were to be reversed, and the men who had experienced the full blast of the enemy's attentions, and who afterwards took part in our victorious advance, must have found keen satisfaction in the statements made by German prisoners that the amount of gas sent over by our gunners during the counter-offensive completely eclipsed the enemy's earlier efforts. In these months preceding the Armistice Allied batteries drenched the German troops by day and night with asphyxiants as deadly as their own.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Hongkong, January 18, 1920.

and against which the clumsy and rubberless German gas-masks could not prevail. Had the war lasted much longer, the originators of poison-gas warfare would have more than ever regretted that they had introduced this weapon. The Frankenstein monster of their creation would have been turned against them to an extent they little dreamed of when they started the game in 1915.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

It was not the soldiers alone who had to endure the horrors of gas. Often in the small towns and villages behind the lines in France and Belgium, where the inhabitants had remained to follow the routine of their lives, undismayed by the ever-present shadow of war, the asphyxiating shells would fall amongst the harmless population. It was no uncommon sight to see in these places the "posse d'alarme" contre gaz-asphyziante established, consisting usually of a large brass shell-case suspended from a sign-post or the trunk of a tree, with a bar of iron ready at hand for sounding the tocsin should necessity arise. It was a painful sight of the war to watch children passing to and from school with gas-masks slung satchel-wise across their shoulders, and to realise that at any time they might be innocent victims of the enemy's indiscriminate frightfulness. During the last weeks of the war, when the Germans were retreating through Belgium, they did not evacuate the villagers from the places on the line of retreat. The enemy made a stand at Tournai for some time, and from there began to shell the villages as the British approached, although the former were still occupied by civilians, many of whom were gassed in their own houses, and being unprovided with masks, had no means of protection. The writer well remembers conveying a party of women and young girls from one of these villages to the French hospital at Lille; they were all suffering from the effects of poison-gas, and amongst them was a little golden-haired child of six weeks and half-dressed, who, with the others, had been sheltering in the cellar of their village home when the gasshell burst just above them. Troops who were slightly gassed would often carry on with their duties, a case in point being that of a whole company of the Buffs, who at this time, though unable to speak above a whisper—the result of a gas bombardment—went forward with the rest of the battalion till the Armistice was signed.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

At the time of the first chlorine cloud attack, our troops were absolutely unprotected against such a development of war. On that occasion they simply inhaled the gas and died in agony, or were seriously, and in many cases permanently, incapacitated. It will be remembered that the War Office issued an appeal to the public for respirators of a standard pattern to be made and forwarded to the Chief Ordnance Officer, for transmission to France. The response was overwhelming, and a sufficiency of this, the first type of gas-mask, was obtained immediately.

THE FIRST GAS-MASKS.

It was a very simple and primitive affair, consisting of a pad of cotton wool enclosed in a gauze covering, with a length of stocking and elastic to keep it in position. The pad was dipped in a chemical solution (hypo. and sodium carbonate), and secured over the mouth and nose when a gas attack was impending, or in progress. Thus, and the cotton

gauze pad sewn on to veiling, and known as the "black veil respirator," which followed it, were but temporary and stop-gap measures for dealing with the new menace. The first anti-gas respirator proper to be evolved was known as the "Hippo" or "Smoke Helmet," and consisted of a bag to be drawn over the head, containing a transparent eye-space. The material of the mask was impregnated with a compound thiosulphate of soda solution, and though an advance on the first masks, the amoko helmet was a hot and uncomfortable apparatus in use, as the wearer had to breathe through the material of the mask.

THE "P." AND "P.H." HELMETS. After a time the smoke helmet was superseded by a respirator of greatly improved pattern, known as the "P." helmet. This was manufactured from flannel, and, in use, was drawn over the head like the former, but the skirt of the mask was larger so that it could be tucked into the tunic. The material was treated with caustic soda and phenol, and formed an efficient protection against chlorine. Glass eye-pieces were introduced into the mask, and there was an outlet valve through which the wearer could exhale. This helmet was satisfactory so long as chlorine was the only gas to contend with. When the Germans began to use phosgene as well, it was found that a better respirator would be needed, and the "P." helmet was modified to a certain extent, and developed into the "P.H.," the most satisfactory respirator until the evolution of the S.B.R. The "P.H." differed from the "P." in that it was treated with hexamine, and was effective against chlorine and phosgene. It would stand six hours' continuous use in gas, but it had one disadvantage: When subjected to phosgene for any length of time in a gas attack, the hexamine with which the respirator was impregnated generated a certain amount of formaldehyde within the mask, and this proved to be irritating and unpleasant for the wearer. The "P.H." helmet, good as it was, was found to be not sufficiently proof against tear shells, and an attempt was made to modify the design by adding rubber-sponge goggles to cover this defect was not a success, and the new type of respirator, called the P.H.G., soon dropped into disuse.

EVOLUTION OF THE S.B.R.

The part played by the late Colonel E. F. Harrison in the evolution and production of the small box respirator was fully dealt with by Mr. P. H. Carr, in the Harrison Memorial Lecture, delivered at the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in July last. Mr. Carr also described the construction of the S.B.R., and explained its great value and utility. It would be but repetition to go into the matter again, and readers who are interested in the subject will find full information in the pages of *The Pharmaceutical Journal* for July 26, 1919, wherein Mr. Carr's address is printed.

(To be continued.)

FOOTBALL.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE V. W. MTSAI SCHOOL.

The re-play of the Junior Football final between Queen's College and Wanchai School will take place on Wednesday 28th January at 3.30 p.m. on Q.C. Ground Causeway Bay. His Excellency The Governor is expected to be present. Admission free.

Spend your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Lamp.

BANKS

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, January 18th.

A Havas message states:—

Yesterday, at Versailles when M. Leon Bourgeois announced the election of M. Deschanel as President of the Republic, the assembly at once rose and acclaimed the result with cries of "Vive la France," "Vive Deschanel."

M. Deschanel, who was much moved, stood up in his place and returned thanks. Our hopes of 1918, he said, are not yet fully realized. The people of France has overcome all obstacles on condition that it is kept in touch with its affairs.

M. Deschanel left the Congress Hall, he was greeted by loud cheering. He drove back to Paris in a motor-car. He first went to Palais Bourbon, then to the Elysée, and paid a call on M. Poincaré.

The interview between the Presidents lasted forty minutes, which is without precedent. It is believed that, after the usual congratulations, the political situation was discussed.

In view of the present trend of events, it is probable that it will be necessary to adjourn for a few days the second Peace Conference. It is understood, however, that M. Clemenceau will continue to be the French delegate on the Council of the Three, until a new Government is constituted.

M. Millerand will probably be Premier.

M. Clemenceau yesterday handed M. Poincaré the resignation of all the Ministers.

M. Poincaré expressed to him the gratitude of the whole country for the work he had accomplished in the past two years.

M. Clemenceau will now carry out his plan of visiting Egypt, where he will remain two months. On his return, he will be officially received at the Académie Française.

M. Poincaré officially requested M. Millerand to form a new Cabinet. M. Millerand has accepted, and begins political work at once. He immediately. He himself will take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

An expert financier selected outside Parliament would be the Minister of Finance.

STATISTICIANS OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Imperial Statistical Conference, which holds its first sitting at the Board of Trade on January 20th is the outcome of the recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission on Statistics in 1917, that a conference of the statisticians of the Empire should be called as soon as practicable after the war, in order to consider the question of improving statistical returns, especially with a view to securing greater comparability and uniformity, and the question of the formation of an Imperial Statistical Office to prepare statistics relating to the whole of the British Empire.

The Imperial War Conference approved these recommendations, and laid down that an inter-imperial Board of Control should supervise the proposed Statistical Office.

The Overseas delegates attending the conference include Mr. G. H. Knibbs (Australia), Mr. M. Fraser (New Zealand), Mr. C. W. Cousins (South Africa), Mr. G. Findlay (Shiraz), Mr. H. K. Bailey, Mr. C. W. Cotton (India), Mr. E. Bowes (Eastern Colonies), Mr. J. O. Davies (East African Protectorates) and Mr. D. S. Macgregor (West African Colonies).

NO JAPANESE ARMS FOR MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, January 14th.

The Japanese Ambassador has issued a statement that the Japanese Government has not been a party, directly or indirectly, to supplying arms to Mexico, adding that when the Mexican emissary reached Tokyo he was informed that it would be fruitless to endeavour to procure arms there, as Japan desired to avoid anything which might be regarded as confirming the rumours circulated in the United States by German agents that she entertained ideas of exploitation in Mexico.

CHARGES AGAINST KAISER.

LONDON, January 19th.

The text of the letter, signed by M. Clemenceau and sent to the Dutch Government regarding the ex-Kaiser, is published.

The letter announces that the Allies have decided to put into execution without delay the conditions of Article 227 of the Peace Treaty. Consequently, they address an official demand to the Dutch Government to hand over William Hohenzollern in order that he may be sent for trial.

The letter points out that the ex-Kaiser, if he had remained in Germany, would have been handed over by the German Government in accordance with Article 228, and enumerates the numerous crimes committed by the Kaiser during the war, adding "For all these acts the responsibility, lastly, the moral responsibility, lies with the Kaiser himself, who ordered them or abetted them, or inflicting or allowed to be inflicted the most serious rules of humanity. The Powers cannot conceive that the Netherlands Government regard with less repugnance than themselves the immense responsibility of the ex-Kaiser. Holland would not fulfil her international duty if she refused to associate with the other nations in publishing the crimes committed."

The letter declares that Article 227 must be carried out without discussion, because it is a question of high international political act rendered necessary by the science of the world. The Powers are convinced that Holland does not wish to cover, by her moral authority, the violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, or to attempt to present a repetition of a similar catastrophe.

The Netherlands people is deeply interested in not giving itself the appearance of protecting the chief author by giving him shelter on its territory and in facilitating the trial demanded by the voice of thousands of victims.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 21st. 12h. 10m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or the Marianas. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai, and increased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines.

The anticyclone remains stationary to the south of the Yangtze Valley. Fresh monsoon will continue along the south-east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches. Against an average of 0.68 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on January 22nd, 1920.

1.—Hongkong to Gey Rock. N. winds, fresh, fine.

2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.

JANUARY 21, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
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Vladivostok	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Nemuro	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Hakodate	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Yokohama	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Kobe	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Osaka	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Kyushu	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Manila	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Cebu	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Swatow	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Shanghai	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
Hangchow	6 a.	30.12	38.8	88	W	4	b
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